The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,693—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
OMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle 'Glentromie'... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	13th Aug.
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th "
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	29th "
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th "
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, d NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:— FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates f

owing or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

ers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
A	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
TTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
DRE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.
UINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.	20th Nov.

NGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain H RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT LY REDUCED RATES.

n Servants and Native Ayahs are charg d Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. mediate return, only 50 per cent. extra w

TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

mer.	To sail
NO	On the 9th September 1889.

books of Information and other particulars Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

EAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSEIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORIEN	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 16th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th "

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for fi s passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper de

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will SAIL for LIVERPOOL DIRECT, on or about the 22nd August.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, August 7, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	J. Wilcox	4,100	500	5th Aug.
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verril	3,500	400	17th Aug.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUN TANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on o about WEDNESDAY, 14th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th August, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

POWERFUL Binocular, Field, Sporting, or Race Glasses from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, or made of Aluminium, which has the advantage of being extremely light, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150. Telescopic Binoculars possessing the maximum of power and penetration, Rs. 150 to Rs. 250.

OPERA GLASSES, in Morocco, Russia, Japanned Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Mother-o'-Pearl (plain or stained), Aluminum, Plush, &c., &c.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARKE'S PATENT PYRAMID NIGHT LIGHTS.

CLARKE'S PATENT FAIRY LIGHTS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The ndian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys'	each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane	each	7	0
Do. Double Cane	"	8	8
Do. Treble Cane	"	10	8
Do. All Cane	"	13	0
Frowd's Driver	"	15	8
Patent Exceller	"	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use	Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails	"	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules	"	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points	"	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c	each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box		10	8

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8 to		2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam	each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam	"	5	8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam	"	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam.	"	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	"	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated.	Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber	"	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, Strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	"	16	0
LEG GUARDS Chamois Skin	"	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	"	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	"	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a Screw Adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	15	0
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung	"	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung	"	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled.	"	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern	"	12	8
Do. The Demon Slazenger's	"	13	0
Do. The Victor Fortnam's	"	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	"	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion	"	13	4

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match.	per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion,	"	9	0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	"	12	8
Do. Ayre's do.	"	10	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	"	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	per pair	11	0

FOOT-BALL.

		Rs.	a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed			
No. 4—26 in. circumference	each	7	0
No. 5—28 in. do.	"	8	0
No. 6—30 in. do.	"	9	0
No. 7—32 in. do.	"	10	0

RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.

GOLF.

		Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28	per doz.	10	8
CLEEKS	each	5	8
IRONS Lofting or Pitching	"	5	8
IRON or Brass Niblicks	"	5	8
PLAY CLUBS	"	4	8
PUTTERS	"	4	8
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassy	"	4	8

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hœmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hœmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they mey be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

FOR SALE.—The property of Surgeon-Major J. ARNOTT, proceeding to England.

A pair of well-matched AUSTRALIAN COBS, bay with black points, age 5½ and 4½ (sire Boccacio, the famous trotting horse), very stylish, showy action, very fast in both single and double harness and go in saddle. Price Rs. 2,200.

A pair well-bred BAY ARAB HORSES, broken to single and double harness and been in constant use. Price Rs. 1,100.

One GREY ARAB HORSE, broken to single and double harness, a good hack. Price Rs. 300.

An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Silk and Son," in very good order, light for one and pair of horses.—Price Rs. 1,400.

TO BE LET, furnished, a well-situated BUNGALOW, on Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. J. Arnott.—For particulars, apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(*b*)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(*c*)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(*d*)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

* AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.

N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

		Rs.	a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality	per packet	1	4
" " " B "	"	1	0
Calico Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	"	0	12
Do. do. Grey Calico	"	1	4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards		0	12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards		0	12
Floral Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Botanic Note and Envelopes		0	12
Autumn Leaves		0	12
Ivy Correspondence		1	8
Swallow		1	0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence		0	12
Assorted		0	12
Primrose, Bouquet	per packet	0	12
Times Correspondence	"	0	12
Royal Nursery Correspondence	"	0	12
4 O'Clock Correspondence	"	0	12
Cinderella		0	12
Canvas Shell		0	12
Coin and Frog, assorted		0	12
Parcel Post Cabinet	each	2	4
Revolving Cabinet	"	5	0
Fascination Cabinet	"	6	0
Saratoga Cabinet		3	0
Three Volume Cabinet		4	0
C-24 Cabinet	each	3	0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes	per packet	0	12
Old Saxon Correspondence	"	0	12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence		0	12
Imperial Linen Bank Note	per packet	0	12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes		0	12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted		0	12

NEW PIANOFORTES

WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes) ...	750
" 2 " 5 " ...	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower AND POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks,
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	Natural and
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	Silver-mounted Handles.

Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 40-0.

SUPERIOR QUALITY EXTRA LIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'S COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of t Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stom the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many co supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain imp should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'S

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiv appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unple in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'S

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,

OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who d been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos's Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, [illegible] Bloomsbury London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. O. G. T.

AN "AT HOME," under the auspices of the Hore of Gloster Lodge, I. O. G. T., will (D. V.) be held at the Temperance Hall, Lower Colaba, on FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, at 8 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.

A Cordial and Hearty Welcome to all.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASOW *via* KURRACHEE with a General Cargo and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 10, 1889. Agents.

VERY FEW REMAINED.

GOLD WATCHES

BY

JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON,

All Watches are guaranteed Genuine Old McCabe's.

Ten per cent. less than the Prices printed in the Lists.

Printed Price Lists Post Free.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 7th idem, on production of their Share Certificates, when new Share Certificates will be issued in exchange for the old ones.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Company of that city, at their office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHANA,
Bombay, 12th August 1889. Manager.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
[illegible]ist of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publi[illegible]n, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the [illegible] and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
[illegible]ters and Engagements.

[illegible] Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
[illegible]ingle Copy .... Annas 4
[illegible]mbay Gazette Office, Rampart-Row,

[illegible]NMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

[illegible] is hereby given that the SEVENTH [illegible]L GENERAL MEETING of the Share[illegible] MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., [illegible] the Registered Office of the Company, Don [illegible] Khoja Moholla, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] 1889, at 11 A.M., to transact the following [illegible]

[illegible]e the Directors' Report and the Audited [illegible] 30th June 1889.
[illegible] a Dividend.
[illegible]irector.
[illegible]n Auditor and fix his remuneration.
[illegible]ER BOOKS of the Company will be [illegible] 21st to 31st August 1889

By order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]ugust 1889.

[illegible]he matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.

[illegible]ICE is hereby given that at an EXTRA[illegible]RDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share[illegible] of the above Company, held at the Registered [illegible]f the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, [illegible]ay, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1889, the follow[illegible] Special Resolutions were passed, and at a subsequent [illegible]xtraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held at the same place, on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, the said Resolutions were duly confirmed—

1. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882."
2. "That Mr. E. R. Freeborn be appointed Liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on receipts, and that the Liquidator be authorised to dispose of the business as a going concern or otherwise, as he may deem most advantageous to the Company."

E. FREEBORN,
Chairman.
Bombay, 13th August 1889.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of "the CO-OPERATIVE STORES" LIMITED, in Liquidation.

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12 noon of SATURDAY, 17th August 1889, for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. For form of tender and conditions apply at the Registered office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. FREEBORN,
Sole Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th August 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, C.S.I., late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant deceased.

GUNPUTRAO YESHWANT, JOGAND YESHWANT, and VASUDEO ATHALYE, the Executors named in the Will of the deceased .... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 5th day of August 1889.
MR. D. S. GARUD,
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 447 OF 1889.

CONDAJEE BUKAJEE .... Plaintiff.
vs.
PATHAN MAHOMED GUFOORKHAN ...... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 25th day of July 1889, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Haines Road in Bombay, bearing Collector's No. 414, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Khadu, on the west by the property of Gopal Govind Telwalla, on the north by Khadu, and on the south by the said Haines Road, which said hereditaments and premises belonging wholly to the said Pathan Mahomedkhan Guffoorkhan;

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should, on or before the 26th day of August 1889, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 5th day of August 1889.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Clubs. Fresh shipments received monthly by the Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

OUR CELEBRATED TEA.—We guarantee our fresh Consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE to be of excellent quality and unrivalled flavour. Price 1 Re. per lb. Liberal discounts to large buyers. MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

KIPFELS, for AFTERNOON TEA, to-day, PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

KIOTO! KIOTO! KIOTO! Our new stock to hand. Disappointed Customers and those who have registered their orders, please apply sharp—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

A DECENT CARRIAGE and HORSE for hire by the month. For particulars apply to P., are of the Postmaster, Byculla.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—MEETINGS of the Corporation, as already notified, will be held here on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

OUR GEM-DE-JAVA, NO. 1, Rs. 31; No. 2, Rs. 2-14; and No. 3, Rs. 2-12 per 100. These Cigars are expressly prepared for us of the finest selected Java tobacco only. In flavour and mildness they are far superior to the other ordinary Java Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.—DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED a Second-hand BOILER workable to a test of 70 lbs. pressure. Apply, stating price, to B. G. & Co., care of this office.

WANTED FITTERS to erect Revolving Flat Cards, Drawing, Slubbing, Intermediate and Roving Frames. Apply with testimonials to "A.," care of this paper.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN for an Import business. Liberal salary for a first-rate man. Apply by letter to A. B. C., care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Tamurind Lane.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EMMA BRAINERD RYDER, M.D., Consultation Rooms at Albert Hall (Alexandra Girls School), Fort.—Hours 7 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

RS. 34-8 per month for two years will secure you a brand new SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Ornamental Boxes. Vegetable at Rs. 4-4, 8-4, and 16-8 each. Flower, at Rs. 4-4, 6-4, and 8-8 each.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" ÷ 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap, Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co. Ld., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

AMMUNITION for the AIR-GUNS. No. 2 1,000 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Re. 1-8; No. 1, 500 Bullets Rs. 3, Darts 1 dozen Rs. 3; Springs replaced Rs. 4. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—THREE RIVER STEAMERS, constructed of steel. Dead weight capacity, 450 tons, on 6-feet draught; also Six Barges. For further particulars apply to EWART, LATHAM and Co.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8; postage, anna

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

CEYLON TEAS.

CEYLON TEAS in PACKETS, BOXES, or CHESTS of any size.

Orders promptly shipped by the undersigned Exporters of every description of Ceylon produce.

AGENTS WANTED.

W. H. DAVIES & Co., Colombo, Ceylon.

Telegraphic Address "DAVIES," CEYLON.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY,	LONDON,
28, Apollo Street.	27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c. cashed, or sent for collection.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.
CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.
PASSAGES booked free of charge.
BAGGAGE shipped or stored.
ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.
GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be heald at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4-30 p m for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

And immediately afterwards an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING will be held to consider and, if approved, pass the following special Resolution, *viz.*—"That permission of the Company be asked to alter the word 'four' in Clause 79 of the Company's Articles of Association to the word 'three.'"

The TRANFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 19th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.
Bombay, Aug. 5, 1889.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. (50) fifty per share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June 1889, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital, has been declared and made PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1889, to Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 a.m, and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, July 31, 1889.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 11th to 15th August 1889, both days inclusive.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive, adopt, and pass the accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ended 30th June 1889.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election, and also to confirm the appointments of new Directors.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BOOTH & CO.,
Manager.
Bombay, 25th July 1889.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a BLOCK of 16 WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS in Middle Colaba.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and all information obtained, at the office of the Undersigned in Military Store Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 5th August 1889.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Warrant Officers' Quarters," will be received up to 1 p.m. on the 20th August 1889.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as earnest money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, on receipt of authority from Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

Should a Tender be accepted, the contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.

W. OSBORN, R.E., Lt.-Col.
Executive Engineer, Military Works,
Bombay District.
Bombay, 31st July 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that HIS HIGHNESS the JAM SAHEB wishes to FARM his PEARL FISHERY in the Gulf of Kutch. Persons desirous of bidding for the same should apply to the Undersigned before the 1st of September 1889.

Particulars will be given on applying to the undersigned.

MAGANLAL BAPUBHAI,
Diwan of Jamnagar.
Jamnagar, 5th August 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

THE LINE between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places.

Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.			POONA TO BANGALORE.		
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.	Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.
..	Bangalore ....d	A.M. 8 0	..	Poona ....d	P.M. 8 35
291½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5	244½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	A.M. 11 23
326¾	Gadag, 2nd day..a	P.M. 9 27	321	Dharwar, 2nd day..d	P.M. 5 10
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	A.M. 4 57	462½	Bellary ....d	9 0
304	Dharwar 2nd day a	10 20	369½	Gadag ....d	A.M. 6 25
380½	Belgaum 2nd day a	P.M. 3 38	333½	Hubli, 2nd day ......d	P.M. 6 25
625	Poona 3rd day ..a	A.M. 7 41	625	Bangalore, 3rd day.a	P.M. 6 30

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th Aug. 1889.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.

THE undermentioned FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, the property of the Government of India.

1. KHUD COTTAGE.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 1,216 square yards. Accommodation, 6 main rooms in building and 12 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,364 and taxes, but not for next year. Was formerly known as Primrose Hill, and was bought in that name by Government from Mr. C. E. Buckland in 1883. The conveyance is accompanied by a Bond of Indemnity by the vendor, and a similar Bond will be given by Government to the purchaser.

2. MOUNT PLEASANT.—Up set price, Rs. 10,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 691 square yards. Accommodation, 4 main rooms in building and 20 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,200 and taxes, but not for next year. Was purchased by Government more than 12 years ago and has been possessed by it as owner ever since.

3. ANNANDALE VIEW.—Up set price, Rs. 11,000; area of Estate, 2 acres 2,532 square yards. Accommodation 8 main rooms in building and 19 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 15th March 1882 from Mr. James Walker, who bought it from Mr. T. W. Knowles on 21st February 1879, who bought it from the Administrator-General of Bengal in September 1872.

4. PARA HALL.—Up set price, Rs. 15,000; area of Estate, 1 acre 442 square yards. Accommodation, 12 main rooms in building and 16 out-houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,575 and taxes, but not for next year. Bought by Government on 27th July 1883 from certain trustees of Major S. B. Goad, Major S. B. Goad having bought it on 29th May 1863 from the executor of one Charles H. Barrett.

5. SHERFIELD (formerly KILMARNOCK).—Up set price, Rs. 8,000; area of Estate, 4,402 square yards. Accommodation, 10 main rooms in building and 11 out-houses. Has not been rented for current or next year. Sold to Government on 10th November 1881 by Mr. E. A. Baldwin, trustee of Mr. William Johnson, and by Messrs. C. W. Johnson and S. Johnson, beneficiaries under the same deed of trust in exercise of a power conferred by that deed. Mr. William Johnson bought the estate from Mr. G. E. Campbell on 8th October 1869, who had bought it on 8th October 1868 from the Executrix of Mr. H. T. Tapp of Simla.

6. MILSINGTON.—Up set price, Rs. 15,500; area of Estate, 4 acres 27 square yards. Accommodation, 8 main rooms and 19 out houses. Rented for current year for Rs. 1,600 and taxes, but not for next year. This property vested in Government by escheat.

Fuller abstracts of title relating to the above properties can be seen, together with the title-deeds in original, by any person on application to the Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Simla, at "Battsby," Simla, between the hours of noon and 2 p.m.

In each case the vendor will guarantee a clear title free of all encumbrances, and in any case where it may be desired a Bond of Indemnity guaranteeing this will be given in addition to the usual conveyance.

Plans of the Estates as offered for sale have been prepared, and, where necessary, boundary pillars conformable thereto have been erected.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of any of the above properties will be received by the Executive Engineer, Simla, Provincial Division, up to noon on the 30th September 1889, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of any intending purchasers or their agents, who may wish to attend. The highest tender over the up set price for each building will be accepted.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CON[illegible] ORPHAN. Cl[illegible] bound, Rs. 1; Postage, 4 annas.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRONOMETERS. New and second-hand, by the best makers, in perfect condition, kept on hand, either for sale or hire. Chronometers most accurately rated.

CLOCKS. Hall, Library, Bracket, Table, Office, Guard-Room, Engine-Room, School, Carriage Decorative, Durbar, Tower, and Miniature Timepieces.

WATCHES. Complicated Repeaters, Chronographs, Clock, Calender and Eight-Day, in gold and silver cases. Plain gold and silver of the highest finish guaranteed, maximum variation 1 minute per month. An immense stock of silver and metal watches to satisfy the most fastidious and exacting for correct timekeepers. Ladies' Watches in enamelled or plain gold and silver cases, fanciful conceits, or disguises in gems.

ALBERTS. A large assortment of favourite patterns for Gentlemen and Ladies. We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in gold and silver.

BRELOQUES. Button Hooks, whistles, compasses, seals, pencil cases, cigarette holders, penknives, coins, &c., designed in a hundred fanciful ways but more or less useful, in gold and silver.

RINGS. An inexhaustible variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem Rings of combined Gems. Any kind of finger rings not in stock manufactured on the premises at the shortest notice. SIGNET Guard Keeper and Wedding Rings in a variety of designs, Monograms, Coat-of-arms, Crest, Masonic or other devices, cut on stone or Gold in best style.

BRACELETS. A wide field for selection, from the massive gold bands to the diminutive Porte Bonheur, set with pearls, diamonds and other gems.

EARRINGS. A large variety for choice, set with pearls, pink coral, turquoise or diamonds, hooked, screwed as in *boutons*, or pendant.

BROOCHES. Pretty fancies, both jewelled and plain. The Fichu are light, delicate, and playful variations on the homely theme of the pin, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected of any value.

DEMI SUITS. Brooch and earrings, or pendant and earrings, in plain gold or gemmed with diamonds, pearls, rubies, &c., or in combination.

NECKCHAINS. A wide range for choice in the selection of these useful ornaments from the light thread of chain for suspending a small locket to the handsome broad Collarettes, which forms a complete ornament in itself.

LOCKETS. Plain gold, ornamented or gemmed with single gems or set *pave*, that is diamonds crusted all over.

SCARF PINS. A most varied assortment, plain, gold or gemmed, horse shoes, spiders, swallows, star whips, and a number of sporting ideas.

STUDS. Links and Solitaires, plain or ornamented fancy patterns, gemmed or un-gemmed. Single Dress studs in diamonds, rubies or pearls, convertible also as scarf pin, stud or ring.

SILVER Jewellery, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Brooches, &c. The supply was never so varied and beautiful.

ELECTRO-PLATE. Extensive additions have recently been made to our Stock of Electro-Plated Ware. In offering it to the Indian public, we have the fullest assurance that they will fully satisfy all the requirements of utility as well as of taste.

CYCLES. Sole Agents in Bombay for the "Rover Safety" Bicycle and Tricycle and th "Roamer" Tricycle. The fastest and finest machines ever built.

REPAIRS to chronometers, clocks, watches, musical boxes, and all mechanical appliances, carefully and accurately attended to by Europeans. Repairs to Jewellery and Spectacles carried out with promptness and despatch.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure o power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble*, *anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS...	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.	J. S. Moses, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.	E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£465,250
RESERVE FUND	£100,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SCOTCH WHISKIES FOR SALE.

LANGHOLM WHISKY.—A few cases of this excellent Scotch Whisky just landed at Rs. 24 per case.

DEVANHA WHISKY.—A small consignment of this celebrated old Highland Whisky received direct from Messrs. Wm. Black & Co., the distillers, at Rs. 27 per case.

MITCHELL & Co.'s WHISKY.—This well-known Scotch Whisky, just landed, is offered at Rs. 18 per case to ensure speedy sale. Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS, Apollo Road.

HIGH CLASS.

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs. a
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	6 0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.	
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	1 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	0 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable [illegible] life, or as a Family Provision [illegible] Death.

ENQUIR[illegible]

AS TO THE C[illegible]

A Sum to be received a[illegible] age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurance may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible],000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	
1882	£300,680
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,492,950 1 4	1886	£5,672,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	982½xd
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Abmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,00	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	740
[illegible] Manufacturing [illegible]	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
[illegible] India S. & W. [illegible] Co.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 50	1,140
[illegible] Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	1,075
[illegible] Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	700
[illegible] Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1	675
[illegible] S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	485
[illegible] Mills Co. Ld.	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	520
[illegible] Mills Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs. [illegible]	690
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 0	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	—	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	5	...	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	500	5	Rs. 2	60
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	320
James Greaves Mill	1,32	5	50	Rs. 2	690
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50			100
Increased	1,483	25	2	Re. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	1,000	—	780
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,00	Rs. 30	685
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. [illegible]0	995
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Gocul das S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,215
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	670
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	6,720		625	Rs. 10	411
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	892½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	292½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	500	..	375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	885
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	150
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	257½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	86[illegible]
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
assoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
[illegible]art Press.	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	6[illegible]5

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	200 143
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
BombayFlour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	530
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,650
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	915
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107¾
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
KurracheeLighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs.	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	32
M. M. Mody & Co.					48

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-2
Carolas	,, 250
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 290
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	..
China	60 Do. do.	221½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 10th August, as compared with the statement of the 3rd August 1889:—

	Aug. 3. Rs.	Aug. 10. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	68,23,891	78,14,488
Do. do. at Branches	31,43,216	31,91,820
Other Deposits	2,63,53,834	2,45,64,348
Post Bills	6,878	7,644
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,73,223	4,49,839
Rs.	4,97,51,045	4,89,78,139
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	58,75,346	58,65,353
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	27,30,572	26,40,501
Loans on Security of do	66,01,540	75,90,588
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,930	6,796
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,90,01,358	1,82,08,312
Stamps, &c.	17,408	17,490
Dead Stock Rs. 6,07,897 Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,22,887	3,22,897
Bullion	16,400	16,400
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,54,573	5,79,758
Cash and Currency Notes	1,46,24,031	1,37,30,044
Rs.	4,97,51,045	4,89,78,139

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Kemp and Company, Armenian Lane, 4-30 p.m
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Oriental arrived yesterday from Marmagao.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Berenice (s), from Aden and Trieste; Atrato (s), Antwerp; and Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at Karachi at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

LOST.—Hunsraj Muljee, residing at Mandwi, reports having dropped a handkerchief containing Rs. 5-4 while at the Cocoanut Fair on Saturday.

MISLAID PROPERTY.—Mr. W. Clements, residing at the Apollo Hôtel, reports having left a tweed ulster overcoat in a hack victoria on Saturday night.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Melpomene will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s Cuba entered the dock on Saturday, the s.s. Clyde on Sunday, and the s.s. Oriental and s.s. Worsley Hall yesterday; and the s.s. Berenice left it on Sunday.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Maneck Dhunjee, residing at Mandwi, reports the theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 4, from his child while at the Cocoanut Fair on Saturday last.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday), weather permitting, at 5-15 p.m. A meeting will be held afterwards in the Gymkhana Pavilion, at which all polo-playing members are requested to attend.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—A woman named Fatma residing at Cammateepoora Fifth Street, reports that while asleep in an open room on Saturday night last some person had stolen off her neck a gold ornament valued at Rs. 22.

A MISSING CHILD.—Gunnoo Hurry, residing at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, reports that his daughter, named Chundree, aged 2½ years, has been missing since 6 p.m. on Sunday. The child had on ornaments to the value of Rs. 7.

A LOST BRACELET.—Col. Collingwood, of the Gloster Regiment, residing at Upper Colaba, reports that his wife dropped a gold bracelet on Sarurday last either at the Yacht Club or on the Maidan, while watching the cricket match.

DEPARTURE.—The Maharaj Shri Goverdhunlall, who was residing at Bhandoopwalla's bungalow on the Cowasjee Patel Tank Street, left on Sunday night at 11 o'clock from the Grant Road Station by a special train for Nathdwara, Oodeypore.

BURGLARY AT CAZEEPOORA.—The godown of Cumroodeen Moosajee at Cazeepoora was broken into on the night of Thursday last by a hole made in the back wall of the godown, and property consisting of leather and elastic, valued at Rs. 116-8, stolen therefrom.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A Portuguese named Francis D'Lima was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with importing six quart bottles of country liquor in this city without a permit from the Collector of Abkari. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

FIRE AT MAHIM.—On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the house of one Joao Antonio, a cultivator at Wajala, Mahim. The manual engine from Mahim station repaired to the scene on the alarm being raised and extinguished the flames before much damage was done, which is estimated at Rs. 16. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless smoking.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Baboorao Jugurnath, a carpenter, was yesterday charged by Inspector Roberts before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court with attempting to commit suicide on Saturday last by jumping into a well at Girgaum Back Road. The accused in his defence stated that he was under the influence of liquor and did not know what he was doing. He was convicted and sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment,

THEFT ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER.—On the arrival of the s.s. Clyde with the English mail and passengers on Sunday the captain reported to the Water Police authorities that a theft was committed on board that vessel while in the Red Sea, and the matter being brought to the notice of the Aden Police the vessel was searched, but nothing was found. The property stolen consisted of 51 gold sovereigns, articles of wearing apparel, and sundry other articles belonging, the Rev. A. A. Sharp. The theft was committed on the night of the 4th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Thy Voice is Near	M. Currey.
Grand Selection	The Yeomen of the Guard	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Love's Golden Dream	Bonheur.
Polonaise	Masken	Faust.
Valse	La Toscana	Bucalossi.
Galop	Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AND ABETMENT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Butterfield charged a Mahomedan lad aged 12 years, named Hajee Mahomed Hajee Sulleman and two other Mahomedan adults named Abdool Suttar Ahmed and Hajisab Dost Mahomed before Mr. Hamilton, accused No. 1 with committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 375 in cash belonging to Hajee Ismail Tar Mahomed, which was entrusted to him for safe keeping on the 7th instant and accused Nos. 2 and 3 with dishonestly receiving and disposing of the said sum of money, and voluntarily assisting each other in concealing the same, knowing it to have been stolen. The three accused were convicted. The lad Hajee Mahomed Hajee Sulleman was sentenced to be flogged twelve stripes with a rattan and the other two were sentenced to three and two months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Lal Baug respecting the death of a Hindoo woman, name unknown. The dead body of the deceased was found floating in a quarry hole in the compound of Mr. Bhimjee Rajaram, near the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parell, yesterday morning. The body was naked. There were no external marks of violence on it. A bundle of clothes was also found lying on the edge of the quarry hole under a tree. The deceased appears to have been about 40 years of age and was a low caste woman. It appears people go there to bathe and wash their clothes. The only ornaments on the body were two pairs of German silver wristlets and a pair of German silver earrings. A battaki was beaten through the town and many persons went there, but none of them could identify the body. The verdict was that the death of the Hindoo woman, name unknown, was caused by her having been accidentally drowned in a quarry hole.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Good charged Kanji Nagji, a servant in the service of a Bunnia woman named Rookhmun, living at Walkeshwar, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 50, the property of his mistress, from her residence on or about the 2nd instant. The prosecutrix, it appears, is in the keeping of a Bunnia named Hurridass Kemjee, and the accused's services were engaged as a servant about fifteen days ago. On the 6th instant the prosecutrix missed the anklet in question, which was kept in her cupboard, the keys of which was generally left under her pillow, and reported the matter to the police, who upon enquiry traced the stolen anklet in the possession of Nama Gumna, a Marwarree shroff at Bengalpoora, with whom it was pledged by the accused for a sum of Rs. 30. The accused in his defence stated that when he told the complainant he was in need of money she gave him the anklet to raise money on it, and the money he got from the Marwarree on the article he lost by gambling, and consequently could not redeem the anklet and return it to the complainant. There was no one present when his mistress gave him the anklet. The prosecutrix totally denied having given the accused the anklet to raise money thereon. Kanji Nagji was convicted, and on admitting a previous conviction was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DOUBLE HANDICAP RACQUETS

SECOND ROUND.

THE following tie will be played off this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr H G Gell .... } —1 vs { Capt Sir J W Jervis } Scratch
Mr H B Thurburn... } { Mr A B Sangster .. }

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT, 1889.

1. The Racquet Tournament will be played off at the same time as the Polo Tournament, probably the first week in October.
2. All officers of any of the Services and members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana are allowed to enter.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5.
4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the challenge cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.
5. The cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Cup permanently.
7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.
8. In the final the best of five and in all other rounds the best of three games will be played.
9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquet Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
10. The matches will be played under Prince's Court Rules.
11. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 15th September 1889, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been—

1885 Capt. B. B. Russell, R.E.
1886 Mr. H. G. Gell.
1887 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C.
1888 Mr. H. G. Gell.

J. H. TWISS, Lieut., R. E.,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 9.

Walker, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Ellichpur.

AUGUST 11.

Gyse, Lieut, Bl, R A, en route to England, from Murree.
Elden, Lieut Col, 10th Bo L I, on leave, from England.
Garrett, Major, Bl, 1st Infy H C, on leave, from England.
WynellMajor, Bl, R M, on leave, from England.
Tod, Lieut, Bo, 1st Riding Regt, to join 2nd Bl, from Aden.
Steele, Capt, Bo, Staff, from leave, from Poona.
Loch, Lieut, Bl, Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 12.

Renton, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Infy H C, on language leave, from Aurungabad.
Barker, Major, MS, RA, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Banny, Major, MS, RA, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 9.

Evon, Capt. Bo, Marine Battn, on leave, to Simla.

AUGUST 10.

Wise, Capt Bo, A G'ls Dept, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 11.

Garrat, Major, Bl, 1st Infy HC, on leave, to Ellichpur.
Wynell, Major, Bl, RA, on privilege leave, to Saugor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 13th August, 1889.

1 The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters this evening at 5-30. All members are requested to attend.

2 The weekly Thursday drill in the Town Hall will commence at 8-30 p.m. on the 15th instant. N. C. officers and members are requested to attend, as there will be Skeleton Company drill for trained Volunteers as well as squad drill for recruits.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDER

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

The week commencing Monday, 12th August 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters:—

Tuesday, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.
Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.

2. On Saturday the 17th instant, the Battery will parade at Head-Quarters at 5 p.m. for company drill. Uniform, with forage caps. After the parade the result of the voting for the election of an officer will be declared.

3. In order to clear up a doubt which seems to have arisen, it is notified for information that the rank of the officer whose election is now proceeding, will be that of 2nd Lieutenant.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt.,
Acting Adjutant, B Artillery, Bo. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

368-89—Little S F and N Nanumul *alias* Nanakram Assoomul vs. Bhai Bhugwandasji Huriram and others.

For consent decree.

318-83—Tyabji and D Joosub Haji Moosa vs. Haji Oosman Joosab and others. Macfarlane, E and H and T and D.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Narbadabai and another vs Tejbai—Thakurdas, D and C.

529-88—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Javerchund Sunderji—Macfarlane, E and H.

123-88—Payne G and S—Nasar Khilvani and another vs Mooltani Talaram Javanimul—Mirza H K.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurumchund Oodeychund vs, Goolam Hassam Soomar and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and in person.

107-89—Khunderao M—Tricumdas Moolji vs The Kunkeswar Spinning Co, Ld, and D and another—Pestonji and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For dismissal under Rule 64.

209-89—Janardhen G—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs R H Vincent.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

522-88—Payne, G and S—Bhikaji Hurjewan vs Jerbai, Wadia and G.

290-89—Hore, C and B—J G Smith and others vs Oomaji Sudaji.

348-89—In person—August M Misrahi vs Nagardas Nichalchund.

369-89—E Wilkin—A Beer vs Premji Runchordas.

Long Causes.

186-89—Pestonji and R—Joosuf Jan Mahomed and others vs Sullemanji Ebrahimjee—Tyabji and D—For Counsel's reply.

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and others—Little, S F and N.

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombai, Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N.

533-87—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodhur vs Gordhundas Damodher and others—Jefferson, B, D and K, T and R, and L, S, F and N.

316-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and another vs Gordhundas Damodher and others—Little, S, F and N, P, G and S and R and B.

317-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Munji and others vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, and R and B.

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S, F and N.

554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji, B B and L, S, F and N.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowji vs Dayabhoy Cullianji and others—Little, S, F and N.

202-89—Tyabji and D—Kursondas Nurbheram and others vs Rambai—H Bicknell.

393-88—Payne, G and S—Canji Purbut and others vs Kariandan Koonby Badoover and others—Roughton and B.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT ADEN AND PERIM.

THE following regulation at the ports of Aden and Perim were published in a *Government Gazette* extraordinary last night:—

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1889.

In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against Cholera have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: they have effect from the 8th instant in the Ports of Aden and Perim as a temporary measure:—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalous or other native craft, arriving from Bussarah shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival, or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and susceptible goods.

IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale:—

After 8 days of voyage...... 6 days of quarantine.
Do. 9 do. ...... 5 do.
Do. 10 do. ...... 4 do.
Do. 11 do. ...... 3 do.
Do. 12 do. ...... 2 do.
Do. 13 do. & upwards 24 hours of quarantine.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, and case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden and Perim which may have communicated with vessels coming from Bussorah shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden and Perim from that Port.

X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their Bills of Health.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, AUGUST 5.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
May. 21	Woodcock s s	Bowman	Zanzibar
27	Ivanhoe	....	Put back
June. 4	Vesua	——	Hamburg
July. 16	Meteore F G Boat	Sauveur	Obock
18	Dalhousie I G	Hooper	Zeilla
	Carola G Corvette	Valette	Zanzibar
23	Tuna	White	Berbera
	Melpomene	Perini	Trieste
	Charkieh	Jumahl	Constantinople
29	Victoria	Cates	London
	Bengal	Barratt	London
	Gorji	Saunders	Bussorah
	Altmore H M's	Watson	Newyork
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Red Sea
	Saint Regent	Grimsditch	Cardiff
30	Coromandel	Reeves	Bombay
31	Elektra	Lussich	Bombay
	Calypso	Rae	Perim
	Albany	Gough	Kurrachee
Aug. 1	Dragoman	Rose	Calcutta
	Dorunda	Gray	London
	Muyun	Low	Zeilla
2	Manilla	Gavino	Genoa
	Akbar	Baldwin	Ras Rawaya
	Governeur General Jacobs	Blinde	Amsterdam
	Bombay	Willis	Manilla
	Soerabaya	Klein	Batavia
3	Imperatrix	Egger	Trieste
	Lepanto	Wise	Bombay
	Habsburgs	Thumann	Bremen
4	Impress of India	Dewer	Ilo Illo
	Celebes	Wilkins	Batavia
	Knight Companion	Thomas	Kurrachee
	Lady Armstrong	Abbott	Cardiff
	Eclipse S Tug	Gellatly	London
5	Kangra	Ingram	London
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Zeilla
	Alga G Corvette	Von Gerhard	Sydney

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
July. 27	Carola G Carvette	Valette	Zanzibar
3	Tuna	White	Berbera
29	Melpomene	Perini	Bombay
	Charkieh	Jumahl	Bussorah
	Victoria	Cates	Sydney
	Bengal	Barratt	Calcutta
	Gorji	Saunders	London
3	Altmore H M's	Watson	Bussorah
	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Zeilla
30	Coromandel	Reeves	London
3	Elektra	Lussich	Trieste
2	Calypso	Rae	Mussowa
31	Albany	Gough	Port Said F O
Aug. 1	Dragoman	Rose	London
	Dorunda	Gray	Brisbane
3	Muyun	Low	Perim
2	Manilla	Gavino	Bombay
	Akbar	Baldwin	Calcutta
	Governeur General Jacobs	Blinde	Batavia
	Bombay	Willis	New York
	Soerabaya	Klein	Rotterdam
3	Imperatrix	Egger	Bombay
4	Lepantoe	Wise	Hull
	Habsburg	Thumann	Australia
	Impress of India	Dewer	Port Said F O
	Celebes	Wilkins	Amsterdam
	Knight Companion	Thomas	Antwerp
6	Kangra	Ingram	Kurrachee
6	Alga G Corvette	Von Gerhard	Suez

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Niagara s—11 cases biscuits, J Jehanger and Co.
China s—119 cases whisky, P Sorabjee.
Arabia s—31 cases whisky, J Nowrojee.
Clan Sinclair s—75 cases whisky, Keir Tarruck and Co; 150 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Asia s—40 packages paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—2 casks glassware and 1 case earthenware, — J Brothers and Co.
Ganges s—13 cases soap, A M Hassonally; 6 cases paper, N Cumroodin.
Pekin s—3 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.
Horn Head s—50 cases gin, E C Dalal.
Clan Forbes s—2 butts whisky, Phillips and Co.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—66 bales straw boards, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Melpomene s—7 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—8 cases liqueur, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Yesso s—50 cases brandy, S Dosogne and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—1 hogshead brandy, M Russel and Co; 18 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Deepdale s—2 hogsheads brandy and 1 quarter-cask rectified spirits, S B Fraser and Sons.

THE WEATHER,

BOMBAY, Aug. 13th.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 16th May to date.	Variation 16th May to date.
Delhi	29·657	+·041	+·061	S E	3	82·2	95·0	80·6	+1·3	87	10	...	14·09	—3·06
Agra	29·650	+·036	+·034	S E	3	84·7	90·6	80·9	+2·3	81	8	...	18·02	+0·10
Allahabad	29·633	+·011	+·018	E N E	6	86·3	93·9	80·6	+2·0	84	7	...	20·84	+0·62a
Jhansi	29·637	+·036	+·024	N N W	3	81·4	92·5	76·9	+0·4	92	7	1·05	17·83	—5·25b
Jacobabad	29·603	+·037	+·078	E	1	88·3	97·5	82·6	+0·5	79	3	...	2·84	+0·33c
Karachi	29·675	+·043	+·054	WN W	16	81·0	89·7	78·3	—0·5	87	10	0·10	2·97	—1·64
Ajmere	29 701	+·053	+·041	W	6	77·3	81·7	75·1	+0·9	91	9	0·50	13·60	—0·55
Deesa	29·711	+·023	+·042	W S W	11	79·8	88·1	76·4	+1·1	90	8	1·08	25·80	+7·55d
Rajkot	29·738	+·338	+·043	W	13	79·4	83·0	74·8	+0·3	90	8	0·07	21·98	+0·51
Neemuch	29·731	+·077	+·045	W S W	1	76·7	77·8	71·7	—0·6	89	10	1·53	22·74	+4·29d
Indore	29·765	+·045	×·048	W S W	6	72·8	77·2	71·1	—0·3	95	10	0·14	17·27	+3·60d
Saugor	29·661	+·069	—·015	W	11	75·3	83·4	72·6	...	94	10	0·03	39·53	+12·03i
Jubbulpore	29·691	+·026	+·013	W	5	76·2	82·0	73·6	—0·6	92	10	0·09	39·30	+1·10e
Hoshangabad	29·738	+·054	+·022	W S W	7	74·4	79·8	73 6	—0·4	98	8	0·71	35·15	—0·21f
Khandva	29·781	+·040	+·063	W	10	73·8	82·7	73·8	—0 2	95	10	1·13	19·20	+0·73b
Raipur	29·660	+·028	—·034	S W	12	77·5	83·9	75·5	+0·4	91	10	0·22	25·73	—8·53b
Nagpur	29·714	+·037	+·018	WN W	11	79·2	84·2	75·4	+0·3	80	9	...	23·61	—6·73g
Amraoti	29·777	+·032	+·060	W	11	74·7	83·6	71·3	—1·5	100	10	0·07	18·85	—2·62d
Akola	29·780	+·038	+·050	N N W	10	77·4	84·0	73·7	+0·1	86	10	...	20·33	+0·29h
Surat	29·793	+·035	+·064	W	L	80·0	92·1	75·1	—1·1	82	8	0·58	29·89	+1·88
Malegaon	29·788	+·023	+·039	N W	6	76·4	79·8	71·2	—0·2	79	9	0·27	9·52	—5·36
Bombay	29·829	+·027	+·049	W	20	80·4	85·6	77·6	+0·8	87	10	0.58	55·15	+0·55d
Poona	29·861	+·029	+·066	W NW	12	74·1	81·9	77·0	+0·3	87	10	0·18	11·63	—2·43d
Sholapur	29·856	+·040	×·062	WN W	12	74·7	85·7	72·0	+1·2	88	10	0·04	12·75	—0·07d
Ratnagiri	29·874	+·028	+·070	S S W	13	80·8	85·9	75·9	+1·1	87	6	0·22	86·91	+10·96d
Belgaum	29·891	+·032	+·072	WN W	5	70·9	76·2	67·4	+0·9	89	10	0·08	28·85	—0·24d
Goa	29·900	+·023	...	N W	16	79·0	86·0	77·0	...	96	10	0.20	75·55	...g
Karwar	29·910	+·041	+·061	W	F	79·0	84·2	74·8	+0·7	88	3	0·19	132·03	+42·41d
Mangalore	29·922	+·036	+·064	NN W	2	76 0	82·3	73·9	+0·2	95	10	0·84	89·20	+0·71i
Calicut	29·954	+·024	+·066	N W	5	77·5	82·7	75·1	...	90	9	0·06	60·22	—16·16
Cochin	29·956	+·020	+·053	N W	M	77·0	84·2	75·2	+1·4	91	10	0·38	49·87	—18·93
Bangalore	29·900	+·042	?	W	8	68·5	80·9	67·0	+1·7	87	8	0·22	14·76	+2·37b
Secunderabad	29·873	+·046	+·073	W	10	73·0	80·7	71·3	+0·8	88	10	0.69	13·35	—1·56
Masulipatam	29·767	+·020	+·026	W N W	6	79·2	90·1	75·5	—1·8	88	10	0·03	21·99	+7·54
Bellary	29·908	+·041	+·116	W N W	14	78·5	92·0	75·5	+2·1	72	10	...	4·65	—0·75
Cuddapah	29·859	+·029	...	W N W	...	80·8	94·2	76·9	...	68	10	0·02	19·61	+9·14
Madras	29·837	+·042	+·012	Calm	9	81·3	95·3	80·5	+3·6	82	10	...	7·16	—2·10
Coimbatore	29·952	+·046	+·076	S E	5	74·5	89·7	71·8	+1·2	86	4	...	1·90	—3·38
Trichinopoly	29·870	+·010	+·035	W N W	8	81·2	97.7	77·7	+1·7	69	6	...	3·94	—2·55
Negapatam	29·859	+·025	+·040	W	6	82·3	94·1	77·8	+0·9	69	6	...	10·62	+4·38c
Colombo	29 925	+·009	+·041	W	9	82·5	84·5	78·5	...	75	8	...	26·29	+3·65

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
a Thunder and lightning at distance. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Sultry. *d* Passing showers during day. *e* Moist and muggy. *f* Continuous rain. *g* Gale of wind. *h* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *i* Threatening weather.

SUNDAY'S SUMMARY.—During the past 24 hours, pressure has decreased moderately in the Punjab, Rajputana, and locally at Saugor, Agra, Allahabad, Neemuch, Bombay, Calicut, Bangalore, Madras and Coimbatore. It has, however, increased generally at all other stations, the rise being rapid at Jubulpore, brisk at Raipur, and moderate elsewhere. The distribution of pressure remains much the same as last reported, and shows that the depression noticed yesterday in the neighbourhood of Raipur has travelled in a north-westerly direction towards Saugor, but appears to be very shallow. Winds, however, are cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the depression, and gradients also in its vicinity are moderately steep. Pressure is as usual high at Cochin and low in the Indus Valley, and decreases gradually with moderate gradients from the high-pressure area to the low-pressure area. Pressure is below the normal at most stations in the Central Provinces, and locally at Madras, Bombay, Neemuch and Jhansi, and the deficiency is comparatively considerable at Saugor. In other districts, pressure is moderately above the average. With the exception of north-easterly to south-easterly winds in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Saugor, the wind directions are fairly normal, and the wind force appears to have increased moderately since yesterday on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces. The maximum temperature is above the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat, and generally in the Bombay Presidency, and locally at Saugor and Jubulpore, while in all other districts it is below it, the deficiency being rather excessive at Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Jacobabad, Nagpur and Coimbatore. On account of the fall of rain in Sind, the highest maximum temperature was only 97° at Jacobabad during the past 24 hours. In the Punjab and the North-West Provinces and at some stations in the Madras Presidency the maximum temperature in the shade was above 90°. The mean temperature of the day has increased 4° at Jacobabad, and decreased 3° at Coimbatore and Neemuch. The rises and falls at all other stations are very small. Humidity appears to have a slight tendency to increase in Sind, Rajputana, Central India and at some stations in the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere it has a slight general tendency to decrease. Skies are again very cloudy in all districts, and general rain has fallen in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the North-West Provinces, Berar, the Central Provinces (except at Nagpur and Akola), in the Bombay Presidency (except at Surat and Sholapur), on the Malabar Coast, and also at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The amount received has everywhere been moderate, and did not exceed an inch at any station, except Indore and Mangalore. Ordinary monsoon conditions prevail over the greater part of the country and more light rain may be expected. The mail steamer Clyde, which arrived in port this morning, reports as follows:—"From Aden to Socotra, moderate westerly winds and overcast hazy weather; thence to within 150 miles of Bombay, strong monsoon with a high sea and overcast sky. Wind moderate as we approached the Indian coast, and sea became smoother. There was no rain throughout the passage."

MONDAY SUMMARY.—Since yesterday, pressure has risen in all districts, except at Colombo, where it has fallen slightly. The rise has been generally moderate everywhere, but at Ajmere, Saugor, Neemuch and Hoshangabad it has been brisk. The distribution of pressure has assumed a regular form, and the small depression noticed in the last two days' reports has almost entirely filled up. Monsoon gradients are slightly in defect of the normal and the range between the highest and the lowest readings is 353 ins. which is less than what it was yesterday. Pressure to-day is above the average everywhere except at Saugor, Raipur and Bangalore, where there is a very small deficiency. Winds are cyclonic over Sind, and in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Coimbatore they are from east-north-easterly to south easterly. The velocity of the wind appears to be increasing at Bombay and generally in Berar, the Central Provinces and Gujarat. In the remaining districts, the prevailing winds are from south-westerly to north-north-westerly, and their force is moderate. The maximum temperature is in excess of the mean of the day in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, on the Malabar Coast, in the extreme south of the Peninsula and at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and locally at Karachi. In other districts it is below the average, and the deficiency is excessive in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, and locally at Jacobabad and Ajmere. The highest maximum temperature was 97° at Jacobabad, and above 90° in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and also at Surat, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The mean temperature of the day has on the whole increased everywhere, but the changes are small and inconsiderable. Humidity has largely increased at Madras and Delhi and appears to be rising slightly in Ceylon, the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, and locally at Jhansi. Skies are again very cloudy over the whole country, and general rain is reported from all stations in Gujarat, Central India, the Bombay Presidency, Berar and the Central Provinces (except at Akola and Nagpur), Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and also at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The heavier amounts received were 1·53 ins. at Neemuch, 1·08 in. at Deesa, and 1·08 in. at Jhansi.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H M S MAN-OF-WAR KINGFISHER left the Government Dock yesterday.

THE British s s Atrato, 2,055 tons Captain J R Gordon, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,073 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, Coast Ports and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain A Trobitz, sailed yesterday for Aden and Trieste with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Oriental, 939 tons, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmagao with a general cargo and Mr G Carmichael and 3 others as cabin passengers, and 64 deck passengers.

THE British s s Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain H Agnew, arrived in harbour last Saturday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Ives as cabin passengers, and 1 deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Niagara	1978	Maconochie.	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	B	F. Muir & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	Gordon	D	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clyde	2193	Parfitt	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Asia	2322	Russell	2	W. &A.Graham&Co
,, Manilla	2585	Govino	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	1455	Crewe	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Culna	1468	Johnstone	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Melpomene	1043	Perini	7	A.-H.Lloyd'sS.N.Co
,, Imperatrix	2170	Egger	7	A.-H.Lloyd'sS.N.Co
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew	12	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Oriental (s)	Lewins	Marmagao, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Berenice (s)	Trobitz	Aden and Trieste.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp.
	Colaba (s)	Blott	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cuba, for Dunkirk and Amsterdam.
,, Imperatrix, for Aden and Trieste.
,, Chindwara, for Rangoon, Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
8 Jura, ship ....Russel.......Liverpool, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

8.—Ships Brenda and Routenburn.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—3,600 dhalls coir yarn, A Mahadeo; 8,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld; 13,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 725 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co; 7,998 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee.

Niagara s—9,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 17 bales untanned hides, V Essajee; 16 bales untanned hides, H Dharsey; 65 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 100 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 280 bales cotton waste, B Jeevraj; 107 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 50 bales rags and 100 bales twist waste, Pragjee Heerjee; 272 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 55 bales cotton, B Vijbhookundass.

Asia s—11 bales goats hair and 20 bales wool, S M Baboola; 15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 10 cases condiments, A Bomonjee; 83 bales wool and 9 bales cotton, N Bhanjee; 24 bales wool, Sonderdass Dossa; 8 packages curiosities, B Sitpursad; 3,600 dholls coir yarn, L Nursee; 56 bales goats hair, E Gangjee and Co; 707 cwts cotton flies and 18 bales twist, Tokersee Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 57 bales wool, C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—5 cwts ivory, N Meanee; 7 cwts ivory, G Alladena.

FOR VENICE.

Berenice s—1,000 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—1 case silk handkerchiefs, A Blascheck & Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—3,749 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—1,999 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—502 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Melpomene s—50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 125 bales twist, B R Mody; 100 bales twist; C Macdonald and Co; 75 bales twist, Tata and Co; 154 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 106 cwts bysabole, D Dossa; 65 bales twist, S J David and Co; 40 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent of property Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

It is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held on the 28th instant, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year (including those for the University School Final Examination), when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by applications to the University Office on or after FRIDAY, the 16th instant.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C.M.,
Ag. University Registrar.
Bombay, 12th August 1889.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word **"HUNYADI"** *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* **RED DIAMOND.**

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,

and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT THAKOORDWAR ROAD, IN THE COMPOUND OF DHOBY'S WADY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nowla Rutna, Luckma Huckma, Peraj Luckha, and Sena Pudma, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Govind Succaram, by virtue of a mortgage-deed, dated 13th day of May, 1887, the following :—

All that piece of leasehold ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Thakoordwar Road, in the compound of Dhoby's Wady, in the city of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 30 feet by 25 feet, and bounded on the east by an open ground, on the west by a gully, on the south by a passage of the cart, and on the north by an open ground and a public passage ; and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 4921 (2), Street No. 10 A. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, August 13, 1889

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ white towels and handkerchiefs.
3 cases colored cotton flannel.
2 „ black Union cloth and serge.
6 „ table covers.
5 „ white mulls and jacconets.
2 „ white sarees.
5 „ colored sarees.
2 „ white nansooks.
1 case coloured cotton trousering cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF CONFECTIONARY AND MEDICINE BY THE WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, G. F. COWARD & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of confectionary and medicine by the well-known makers G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s. s. Peninsular, the same consisting of peppermint, ginger, lavender, cough and ipecacuanha and lozenges, mixed comfits, pink jujubes, r fined liquorice, seidlitz powder, carbonate of soda, essence of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, chlorate of potash, pearls, brandy bitters, chemical food, Dalby's carminative, balsam copaiba, milk of roses, lavendar water, smelling salts, limejuice and glycerine cold cream, Jamaica pomatum, red and white rose, Victoria and camphorated dentrifice, tooth brushes, powder boxes with puffs, Victoria disinfecting powder, &c. &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, August 13, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 12.

SHOWERY weather has prevailed at the Presidency and in the mofussil during the past week and crop prospects generally continue favourable. The usual monsoon inactivity has been apparent in all lines of business, but the occurrence of "Cocoanut-day" on the 10th instant heralds the advent of more activity in the coasting branch of our trade. Cotton has been neglected by exporters, but local spinners have made daily purchases to a moderate extent and the market has remained steady. Wheat has continued very quiet at about previous prices. The demand for Seeds has subsided under the influence of home advices, and rates for Linseed and Rapeseed have receded. Exchange has again fluctuated in feeling and slightly in quotations in sympathy with Calcutta, and rates close this evening 1-32d. higher than they ruled both for Bank Bills and Credits last Monday evening. Government Paper is unchanged. Freights have been dull and drooping, but a rather firmer feeling has been noticeable in the market to-day. A moderate ready trade has transpired in Imports in a firm market, but arrival business continues to be restricted by the disparity of prices between here and Manchester.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	9,90,594
„ „ Branches...	Inc.	„	48,604
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	17,89,486
Government Securities	Inc.	„	9,993
Loans	Inc.	„	9,89,048
Bills Discounted........................	Dec.	„	7,93,046
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	25,185
Cash and Currency Notes.........	Dec.	„	8,93,987

It will be seen from the above figures that the Bank's Cash Balance, which stood on Saturday afternoon at some 137½ lakhs, had thus fallen off by some 9 lakhs from that disclosed by the previous statement. There had been a large decrease in private Deposits, and the amount on Loan had augmented considerably the diminution from these two items, aggregating nearly 20 lakhs ; but this is attributable rather to special requirements than to the trade demand properly so called, and in Discounts we note a falling off of nearly 8 lakhs, the Cash Balance having been further helped by a material increase in Government Deposits. The minimum rate remains at 4 per cent., no change having been made at the board meeeting last Thursday.

EXCHANGE opened weak on last Tuesday morning, and a decline of 1-32d. on the quotations in our last weekly report was early established. For a time Banks did not appear to be keen to sell at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, while a fair amount of private Paper was placed on the bases of 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits ; later on, however, one or two banks showed a disposition to sell, but without attracting any buyer, and at closing Bank Demand was quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. On Wednesday the market was quiet but fairly steady at the previous day's rates, without, however, any business of moment transpiring either way. Three months' sight Credits were saleable at 1s. 4 11-32d. for all this month, at 1s. 4⅜d. to the end of the year, and at 1s. 4 13-32d. for next year. Bank Telegraphic, for future transfer, was obtainable at the ready rate, but was not wanted. Rates opened firm on Thursday and remained steady at an advance of 1-32d., although somewhat irregular. There was an almost total absence of Mercantile Bills, both here and in Calcutta, where six months' sight Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 7-16d. A sale of Bank Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 4 7-32d. for February transfer : but the demand for remittance was very limited. On Friday the market was steady without any change whatever during the day. No Merchants' Bills came out, and the demand for remittance was very slight. On Saturday the Banks were closed for the Cocoanut holiday; and since reopening this morning the market has been quiet but steady, with a small business doing. Forward Bank Telegraphic is quoted at 1s. 4 7-32d. for September-November, and 1s. 4¼d. for December-February transfer, and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-16d. for September-December delivery. For ready business our closing quotations are :—

Bank Demand		......1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.	„
Do.	4 do.	......1s. 4 11-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 4 13-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Documents	3 do.	......1s. 4 7-16d.	„
Do.	6 do.	......1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Francs	3 do.	......1·73	„
Do.	6 do.	......1·74½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady on last mail-day at some improvement on Monday's closing quotations. Fours having advanced to 100¼ for cash, while for the August and September accounts 100 3-16 and 100 1-16, respectively, were named ; but little business transpired on any line. The market continued steady on Wednesday, 100¼ having been the rate for cash and for the nearer account throughout the day, the September settlement having been quoted at 100⅛ ; but with few transactions taking place in any position. A steady feeling continued to prevail on Thursday at the previous evening's closing rates of 100¼ for Fours for cash and the settlement at the end of the month, and 100⅛ for the September account. There was a good deal booked for the earlier account, but little transpired for cash or for the more distant settlement. On Friday the same steady feeling was apparent, though with little doing, owing mainly to the difficulty of meeting with sellers at 100¼ for cash, with buyers at the same rate for the next account, and 100⅛, buyers, for the end of next month. The market re-opened weak this morning, after having been closed on Saturday for the "Cocoanut" holiday, and 100 3-16 remained the quotation for cash and this month's account all day, 100 1-16 being named for the September settlement. 4½ per cents. have been called 103¾ throughout the week, but 104 is given as the nominal rate this evening.

Municipal five per cent. Bonds are quoted at 107½ and Port Trust Bonds at 97½.

SHARES have been dealt in to a small extent only during the past week, and in the case of Mill scrip, although rates have in a few instances advanced, they show, in a large majority of cases, where there has been any alteration, a decline from our quotations of a week ago. Alliance, City of Bombay, and Jewraj Balloo are Rs. 5 lower ; Empress, Central India, Presidency, and James Greaves, are Rs. 10 down ; New Great Eastern are Rs. 15 lower ; Imperial have declined Rs. 17½ ; Bombay United and Jubilee, Rs. 20 ; and Queen 2½. On the other hand, Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 5 higher ; Maneckjee Petit and Framjee Petit have advanced Rs. 10 ; and Oriental Rs. 15. Fort Press shares are Rs. 25 higher ; Munmar have declined Rs. 12½. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 50 higher, and Rs. 5 up for the others. Bombay Fire Insurance are Rs. 30 down. Port Canning have declined Rs. 5. Royal Flour are Rs. 15 lower. The Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 15 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Only a retail up-country demand has been felt during the past week for staple *Greys*, wholesale buyers practically holding aloof. Rates, however, are still well maintained by dealers, who are generally confident of an early improvement in inquiry. At Manchester, the manufacturers are still firm, and, under the circumstances, an extensive business with them is impracticable. It is clear that either rates here must go up or prices in Manchester must go down to admit of the volume of business usual at this time of the year being done. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turky Red*, and *Printed* Goods there has been no change whatever during the past week, and the off-take of all imported goods has not been more than 2,200 packages. Of *local-made* cloth about 1,200 bales have changed hands, and all descriptions are unchanged in value.

YARNS.—The market for *imported Twist* has been quiet, only a small business having been transacted, but prices are quite unaltered. For the week ending on last Thursday business in *Bombay Yarn* amounted to 3,700 bales, with a dull market at the close and Exchange at Rs. 225. Spinners here ask for current rates, which the buyers refuse to accept, and hence the business for the week has been a very small one, the total sales summing up only 1,500 bales ; and rates seem likely to give way about 1-16 anna per lb.

IMPORT OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The usual monthly figures for shipments of Goods and Yarns to India wired through Reuter are now to hand, and while they show a falling off of 4 million yards for last month, compared with the shipments for June to Bombay, and of over 7 million yards as against July last year in *Plain Cottons*, and a decrease of 150,000 lbs. of Twist, both compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month in 1888, on the other items of *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* a more or less considerable increase is disclosed in each comparison. Taking the missions to Bombay for the seven months, January-July of the present year, we find a material increase in every item, excepting Twist (in which a decrease of over 1⅜ million pounds is shown), that in *Plain Cottons* having been 36½ million yards. To Calcutta last month's shipments were heavier in every item, including Surat, both as against the previous month and July last year, but in the case of Madras there was on the whole a falling off.

Bombay.	July 1889.	June 1889.	July 1888.
Plain Cottons......	19,600,000	23,600,000	26,750,000
Coloured Cottons..	4,000,000	3,400,000	2,250,000
Printed Cottons...	7,800,000	6,300,000	7,350,000
Twist	850,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons......	85,700,000	54,750,000	77,550,000
Coloured Cottons..	8,150,000	6,550,000	3,550,000
Printed Cottons...	7,250,000	3,550,000	4,950,000
Twist................	1,400,000	700,000	750,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons......	6,750,000	10,300,000	8,750,000
Coloured Cottons..	1,800,000	3,150,000	350,000
Printed Cottons...	1,600,000	2,650,000	1,350,000
Twist................	800,000	1,900,000	1,300,000

Bombay only.	Seven months 1889.	Seven months 1888.
Plain Cottons......	289,809,000	253,250,000
Coloured Cottons..	28,374,000	24,300,000
Printed Cottons...	63,371,000	61,050,000
Twist...	8,020,000	9,400,000

METALS.—Copper has ruled 8 annas per cwt. lower, and only a small business has transpired in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to only a moderate extent ; but the market keeps steady and prices are unchanged. Very little has been done in *Iron*, which, however, is unaltered in value for all descriptions.

COALS.—No fresh transactions have been reported during the past week. Owing to home quotations being considerably higher than the prices ruling here, forward business is rendered impracticable. Importers are now quoting Rs. 21½ for Powell's Duffryn, and Rs. 18½ for Davison's West Hartley. On the spot there has been no enquiry for the mineral, and our quotations are the same as given last week, say :—

West Hartley..................	Rs. 18	per ton
Welsh do.	„ 16	„
Cardiff...........................	„ 20¼	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been no export demand for this staple during the week under review ; but the Mills have been daily buyers from stock, their purchases having averaged some 1,500 bales per diem. These have consisted mainly of Karanja, at Rs. 219-20 ; Barsee, at Rs. 210-21 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 208 ; Wudhwan, at Rs. 207-211¼ ; Dharwar, at Rs. 218½ ; and Compta, at Rs. 208-15 ; some Julgaum, at Rs. 218-18½ ; Akola, at Rs. 210 ; Nuggur, at Rs. 209-18 ; Oojein, at Rs. 213½ ; and Westerns, at Rs. 219, having also changed hands. The tone of the market, though quiet at times, has been steady upon the whole, and prices generally have been maintained at the previous level. Little has transpired in the way of contracts in the new crop even between native operators, and exporting houses have not been in the market for new Bengals. A rather easier feeling has been noticeable both in that growth and in Broach for future delivery, and quotations may be called Re. 1 lower.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report to hand here to-day by wire states that the condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 89 3-10 per cent., and that these figures have only been exceeded three times since 1880. It is also reported that owing to heavy rain there is some excess of moisture. This report shows a considerable improvement on that for July, when the condition was 87 6-10, and compares with 87·3 in August last year and 93·3 in the same month in the season of 1887-88. This news has had no effect upon our market, which closes steady with prices generally Re. 1 lower than those which we quoted last Monday.

The rain which was needed in the Dhulia and Julgaum districts of the Oomrawuttee circle when the Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports were issued at the beginning of last week fell shortly afterwards ; while at Barsee, where a spell of fine weather was wanted, not a cent of rain was registered up to the middle of the week, so that prospects were as good as ever in those important districts. Over other portions of the Cotton area very little rain had fallen from the 5th to the 8th instant, the principal exceptions having been Khangaum and Oomrawuttee, where it was doing good, and at Wudhwan, in the Dhollera circle, where some 4¼ inches had fallen, making the total nearly 4 inches in excess of the average yearly rainfall, and where fine weather was needed. In Dhollera itself an inch had been registered ; but the Cotton rowing was making good progress in some parts, though still not commenced in others, owing to too much rain. In all other other districts the Cotton plants were said to be flourishing, and prospects were good. To-day's report speaks of some rain in almost all the districts from which telegrams are received, and with the exception of Broach, where the plants needed fine weather, accounts continue satisfactory.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz .—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal, Fine		Rs. 215	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 208	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good.		„ 201	= 4 3-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)		„ 226	= 4 11-16d.
Do. Good	„	„ 219	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	„	„ 213	= 4 7-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„ 221	= 4 19-32d.
Khandeish, Good		„ 215	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. Fair		„ 209	= 4 11-32d.
Belatee, Fine		„ 218	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 214	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good		„ 208	= 4 11-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		„ 231	= 4 27-32d.
Do. Fully Good		„ 224	= 4 21-32d.
Do. Good		„ 212	= 4 13-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		„ 218	= 4 17-32d.
Westerns, Good		„ 218	= 4 17-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887
For the week	7,705	5,143	4,992
From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug. ...	1,649,031	1,271,272	1,438,891
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	7,050	1,120	946
From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug.	1,183,060	782,256	1,023,106
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week........................	230	1,522	285
From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug	26,210	32,325	41,151

WHEAT has been a quiet, when not dull, market throughout the week, only a small business having been transacted on any day ; but prices have been kept steady by the state of supplies, which shows a falling off from the 1st January of some 3½ million cwt. compared with the exceptionally high figures for last year, and by a good local enquiry for some descriptions, so that our quotations are on about a level of those of a week ago.

SEEDS have been in much more restricted demand, and advices from the home markets having ceased to encourage the rapid advance taking place on this side, prices both of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have given way. Stimulated by the high rates obtainable, supplies of Rapeseed have continued to pour in, and now show an increase of nearly 150,000 cwt. from the 1st January as against last year's receipts to the same date. Other descriptions are neglected and nominally unchanged in value. We now quote :—

	Rs.		Rs.	
Linseed........................	7-6-6	to	7-8-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-12-0			
do. Cawnpore	8-0-0			
do. Red do.	7-13-0			

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

Wheat for the week	55,312	211,681	50,570
„ from 1st Jan. to 10th August	4,809,233	8,125,457	8,605,244
Linseed for the week...	26,490	33,111	15,017
„ from 1st Jan. to 10th August	1,676,821	2,153,328	1,971,283
Rapeseed for the week...	96,769	28,891	6,987
„ from 1st Jan. to 10th August	1,572,625	1,430,715	716,202
Gingelly Seed for the week	244	451	14,631
„ from 1st Jan. to 10th August	651,364	603,544	891,766

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

Wheat—For the week	114,002	139,761	4,000
„ From 1st Jan. to 10th August	4,031,238	6,646,059	7,856,129
Linseed—For the week..........	100,655	23,306	21,348
„ From 1st Jan. to 10th August	1,682,197	1,783,589	1,459,605
Rapeseed—For the week..........	119,718	54,524	25,101
„ From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug.	1,518,712	1,219,988	722,695
Gingelly Seed—For the week ..	...	..	73
„ From 1st Jan. to 10th Aug.	702,994	665,553	1,122,358

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3 TELEGRAMS—The Governor of Kandahar.
4 Poona Cricket—Some Very Humble Citizens—Surat Fire Relief Fund.
5 Bombay in the Great War—1799—Sterling Pensions—Portuguese India—Christy Minstrels in Bombay.
6 The Poona Sky Races.
7 The True Story of the Strikes—The New Training College in Sind.
8 MILITARY—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
9 The Cocoanut Holiday—Cricket.
10 Bombay Gymkhana—The two Requisitions and the Parsees—The Charges Against a Municipal President—A Lost Lesson.
11 Bombay Natural History Society—Important Decision in a Shipping Case.
12 The Anthropological Society of Bombay—Cricket—Fatal Accident in Assam—Bank of Bombay.
13 Bombay Art Society—Municipal Standing Committee—The Staff of the Elphinstone College—An Incident of the late Strike—Municipal Presidents at Madras and at Rangoon—Pensions in Sterling.
14 15 Bombay Port Trust—The Punjab Cotton Crop—The Trial of Major Creighton—High Court.
16 The Tanna Scandal—The Wife-Murder and Attempted Suicide—Monsoon Mud Sports—Rifle Match at Bombay—The Parel Scandal—BENGAL.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Egyptian Sphynx—The Education of English Opinion on Indian Subjects.
18 LEADING ARTICLES: The Uncovenanted Pension—Cremation vs. Burial.
19 LEADING ARTICLE: Temperance in the Army.
20 LEADING ARTICLES: A Comic Correspondent—The Central Provinces Police.
21 LEADING ARTICLES: Who were the Saracens?—The Perils of Shippers—Witchcraft in Bombay.
22 CORRESPONDENCE: European and Eurasian Poor Fund—The Soldiers' Beer—English School for Mahomedan Boys—The Parsee Public Meeting.
23 The Protest of the Parsees—The Gaekwar's Army—The Jowari Bird—The Subordinate Medical Department—A Policeman on Torture—The Bengal Jute Crop—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Government Orders.
24 Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Notifications—Orders by H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
27-28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADIBURJORNA—August 12, at No. 21, Frere Road, Fort, Bapoojee Framjee Dadiburjorna, late Head Cashier, Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., aged 50. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. Funeral will take place at 7 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GAVIN—August 7, at Quetta, of pneumonia, Captain G F A Gavin, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

ST. GEORGE—July 16, at York, of typhoid fever, Norah Alice, the beloved wife of Captain A W St George, 14th P W O West Yorkshire Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1889.

THE advocates of the doctrine that goes by the name of Bi-metallism are evidently not satisfied with the rough handling lately accorded the theory in Parliament. They are now about to stump the country to bring the British Electorate into line with their arguments. They are not without sympathisers in that powerful body. At least two influential sections wish to see gold cheap, and they will listen sympathetically to the bi-metallist arguments in consequence. These two sections are, the landed interest suffering from Indian competition at home and the manufacturer suffering from the same competition abroad. Behind Mr. Chaplin and his friends, awaiting with what patience they may the settlement of a question that will greatly enhance the demand for American silver and American wheat, are the Chicago wheat grower and the Nevada mine master. With every desire to see in bi-metallism the easy cure for the ills of Indian finance, it is difficult to ignore the fact that if our rivals will be benefited by the change sought India will also be a gainer by it. The attitude of the English landowner, farmer, and manufacturer, embarrassed by cheap wheat and dear gold, is quite comprehensible. So also is that of the Trans-Atlantic wheat grower and silver owner. They of course wish to see an abundant demand for wheat, and silver at as high a price as possible. But it is not clear that cheap gold will equally benefit India, and dear wheat may and possibly will deprive her of much of her present power for effective competition in the London market. No doubt the six millions sterling debited annually in the accounts of the Empire to loss by exchange is a serious loss, and if the corresponding advantages secured to India by dear gold could be otherwise secured to her, no doubt it would be an unmitigated loss. But as the matter stands, this debit in account may be regarded as a set off as rebate or drawback paid to England for much larger advantages accruing to India through the medium of the export trade of agricultural produce, and the growth of the Indian mill industry with its extensive sales in silver-using countries. For the Indian financier bi-metallism, comes in questionable shape, and with questionable sponsors. It will be interesting to compare the progress of bi-metallism in Indian official circles before and after the salaries of the rupee-paid servants of the Government have been re-adjusted in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the changes in the precious metals. After such re-adjustment, it is just possible that other views of India's position with respect to bi-metallism will be current and the necessity for change less apparent. If we have rightly understood the criticism to which bi-metallism was lately subjected in the House of Commons and in the London Press, the inconsistencies of the arguments used are not quite appreciated. Messrs. Maclean and Labouchere have shown that bi-metallism in England is the proposal of a class only. It will not be difficult to show that if India gains more than she loses by the present arrangements of the world's currency she might lose by a change. We do not say that this would be so, for in spite of all obstacles the general equilibrium ultimately re-establishes itself, and whether the currency be silver or gold, or both combined, it is only the measure of the values of the imports and the exports, which must by due means balance each other if trade is to continue.

The last important addition to bi-metallist literature is the letter of Mr. Gladstone, who says that to re-introduce silver as the general monetary medium in combination with gold will increase and not stay fluctuations. If this is so, the ground is cut from under the bi-metallist's feet, or stability is the object he chiefly claims for his proposals. Mr. Gladstone's objection, if sound, is fatal to the opponents of a single gold standard ; for if the larger use of silver money does not maintain the purchasing power of the metal as predicted, but on the contrary impairs it, the fixed ratio or no fixed ratio prices will rise enormously. The *Pioneer* anticipates that all fluctuations will cease with the one final violent revulsion of silver to the legal ratio, 15½ to 1 of gold, and the corresponding re-settlement of prices generally that will ensue. Mr. Gladstone on the other hand, declares that fluctuation will then only begin, and will thenceforward be worse than ever. We take him to mean that law may insist on gold money exchanging for silver money in the proportion of 15½ to 1 or of 20 to 1 ; but it cannot force people who own gold either to bring it to the mint at that price, nor can it fix the prices of commodities in the limited currency. Prices, that is to say, will rise, for commodities ultimately tend to exchange at their relative costs of production, only remaining unbalanced for a time, and silver will be more and more cheaply produced as it becomes more abundantly provided. Less commodities will, after the first boom in silver is over, exchange for the same quantity of the metal. At the same time, as silver inflates, gold will go out of circulation as coin. This is of course true up to a certain point : that point reached, there will be re-action and recovery, for gold no longer being in active demand, will fall in relative value, while silver, being run upon, will tend to advance in price. The fluctuations can never be extreme, for there will be a self-acting means of limiting them. At first immense fortunes will be made in silver. At the first glance high prices would always seem to be welcome. But without going deeply into an inquiry Mr. Gladstone himself hesitated to approach, it is not difficult to judge that high prices as such mean nothing of advantage, if, owing to currency inflation, all prices rise together ; otherwise the advantage of one class is the disadvantage of all others. The general rise of prices we are less concerned with, and the effect of such a movement in India is worth attention. When silver is first united to gold prices will rise in Europe and America, that is certain. They may at first fall in India. Prices in India have not, however, shown themselves susceptible to change except very slowly. If they fall, it would be owing to the draining away of India's silver to replace gold in England. But after a time, as inrush after inrush of cheap silver comes from the mines, prices will rise everywhere. Then wheat, cotton, opium, and all agricultural produce will sell for more rupees. So will piece-goods. No one will, however, benefit in India. Wages must, of course, rise. Labour is in one sense a commodity, and would show in the general currency inflation. So also would establishments. Salaries would have to be increased. All commissions would rank at a higher money rate and rents. Lastly, taxation also would have to be enhanced. Though no additional burthen would be imposed, still the process would be troublesome. These would be general complications, which may be expected as the consequences of the change proposed.

The particular benefits now accruing to India have often been stated, but may bear repetition. The English manufacturer, who sells piece-goods in India or China, or wherever only silver money is used as a standard of value, is thereby *ipso facto* a buyer of silver. Before this silver can be of any use to him, he has to exchange it for the gold current in his own country. And gold is very dear. The manufacturer gets less of gold than formerly for the silver he receives in exchange for his piece-goods. At the same time wages have not fallen in England as prices have fallen. Depression, short time, capitalists' losses to the contrary, notwithstanding this fact stands out clearly in the question. Wages generally have not fallen. Prices have, but wages have not. The Royal Commission on the changes in the precious metals could not controvert this statement. Mr. Gladstone now cannot do so, and he rejoices in the fact. And that wages have not fallen affords perhaps the best of all proofs that the fall in prices has not been owing to a shrinking of the currency. These high wages, as well as fixed gold rents, gold mortgages, dividends, interest on loans, all the gold obligations of English business, and gold taxations and rates, the English manufacturer has to pay. They are now a fixed measure against him. Unless he can meet them all his trading is unprofitable. He meets them all, and is undersold in the Eastern trade. Depress gold, raise silver in relation to gold, alter the balance, and he can at once afford to take less silver for his goods, and can favourably compete in the East with Indian industry. Bombay at the present balance of prices is just able to make head against Manchester and force her to adopt short time. We say balance of prices, because precisely the same phenomenon might occur, though prices were higher all round. It is the dear gold, and the heavy incidence of gold wages and gold obligations that seems to weight the Manchester trade. Again, the English and Chicago wheat growers are buyers of gold direct to the extent that they sell wheat in gold-using countries—in Great Britain, for example. So dear is it, so high is the purchasing power of gold, that very little of it will enable the Indian exchange merchant to satisfy his Indian clients with their accustomed silver prices. Not so, however, the English farmer, who, with heavy gold obligations to meet, cannot afford to take so low a price as will satisfy the needs of his Indian rival. Chicago, moreover, would like to see high prices to cover the charges of an exhausted land, and long railway transit. We fail to see how any doubt can exist that there is here protection to Indian trade that are of value to India. The bi-metallist authors, especially Mr. Dana Horton and his disciple, Mr. Morton Travers, consistently preach that high prices as such should be sought for, and claim them as certain to be the effect of bi-metallism. Careless of the higher prices that will still follow the inrush of our valued silver, they press for the legal enactment that will deprive gold of its high value. We would willingly see any solution that would cut India clear of a position in which she has to bear the invidious charge of depressing Manchester. But if it is a choice between India and Manchester, India and Chicago, India and Nevada, Bombay will not be long in making its election. In this view India may welcome Mr. Gladstone's strong pronouncement that to lead people to expect profits otherwise than by practical thrift and improvement is to expose them to disappointment in a barren and hopeless quest, and that to encourage an alteration in the basis of our exchange, is such a quest. We think the profits of bi-metallism will be found extensively in Chicago and Nevada, a little in England, but they will not be an unmixed boon in India.

PROPOSALS for placing the interior economy of the Forest Department upon a more satisfactory basis have lately been engaging the attention of Government. It is generally admitted by the superior officers of that department that laxity, neglect of duty, and even fraud exist to a considerable extent among their subordinates. The cause of this blemish in the Forest administration is stated to be due to inadequate supervision. European officers cannot be ubiquitous ; and while other departments, recognising this fact, have met the difficulty by obtaining effective supervision and good work from well-paid natives, the departmental officers of this particular branch of the service have not accepted the results of experience gained elsewhere, and have hesitated to repose due confidence in indigenous officials. To render native, or any subordinates worthy of the confidence of their superiors, they must be ad[illegible] departments have "gazette[illegible] a salary of Rs. 250 or Rs.[illegible] corresponding position, bu[illegible] assistants in the Forest D[illegible] much less than first-grad[illegible] inspectors of police. The [illegible] sideration for the improvem[illegible] their officers' position embrace savings on reduction of one Deputy Conservator and an increase of six Sub-Assistant Conservators, *i.e.*, of gazetted appointments open to the subordinate branch of the establishment. In this way a better class of candidates will be attracted to the department. The position of the important Ranger class will at the same time be improved, and their salaries will be increased to Rs. 150. The Forest Class at the Poona College of Science for the education of higher officers will be thrown open to candidates for this class who have passed an educational and physical test, and a certain number of appointments will be guaranteed to them on their completing the special Forest Class. Foresters will be encouraged to fit themselves at the college for promotion to Rangers. Another feature of the proposed reforms is to insist upon a closer co-operation between the Forest and other departments. Assistant Collectors and other supervising District officers will see that the Forest Department officers below a certain rank are attending to their duties. This is an excellent move, for the various departments have a strange way of ignoring each other's existence. The exercise of ordinary common sense will be sufficient to prevent any friction that might ensue on the new system. Altogether the proposed reforms appear as sound as they were necessary. They will probably involve some financial loss at first, but Government is to be congratulated on their prudence in placing greater importance upon future solid benefits than upon avoiding a comparatively small temporary outlay.

GENERAL J. H. WHITE, R. E., Mint Master, Bombay, retired from the post on pension from yesterday. He was promoted from the Public Works Department, 13 years ago, as junior Mint Master, Bombay, and about 4 years ago he was made senior Mint Master with the option of stopping in Bombay or going over to Calcutta. He remained amongst us, and on attaining the age of 55 he handed over charge yesterday to Colonel Riddel, who was Mint Master at Calcutta. General White was so much esteemed by all his subordinates for his suavity of manners and his kindness that at their request the work of the Mint was stopped at 2 p.m. yesterday, when all the Mint employes with their European and Native superintendents mustered in the large Mint compound, and before General White left he was decorated with superb garlands of choice flowers worked in silver threads by Messrs. H. R. Umrigar and Munshi Shaik Ahmed Dulvi, J.P., Bullion Keepers, followed by others, until General J. H. White literally felt the pleasant burden of the garlands and boquets. He drove off amidst the hearty cheers of the whole establishment, who greeted him with showers of flowers as his carriage left the compound. The crowd did not disperse until they had given three more cheers for Colonel Riddel, who, rather against his own wish, was decorated with garlands and presented with boquets. It may be mentioned that the changes which General White introduced into the Mint have been the means of saving thousands of rupees to Government, though they have been lost to the employes, who got higher wages in the shape of overtime.

IT is proposed to start a Death Benefit Fund among the Parsis. The preliminary arrangements have been nearly completed, and the scheme will be shortly published. It is intended to restrict the number of those joining the Association to 2,500 members. The entrance fee and the contribution to be made on the occurrence of a death among any of its members will be so moderate as to enable even Parsis of very humble means to join the Association. The control and management will be in the hands of an honorary secretary and a committee to be appointed by the members.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the second year's report of the Diocesan Seminary of Damaun, which His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun has addressed to the Portuguese Minister in Lisbon. The establishment is only in its infancy, but the progress made by the students during the last year is highly satisfactory and reflects credit upon the Rev. Rector Poças, who directs the institution. There are sixteen tables attached to the report, which give the number of schools that exist in several villages subject to His Lordship's jurisdiction. It also contains an account of the new schools that have been opened after the Bishop's arrival in Bombay. The report is altogether satisfactory, and speaks highly of the interest and zeal with which the Bishop of Damaun endeavours to promote the happiness of the Catholics entrusted to his charge by improving their social and spiritual condition.

THE Marquis of Bute (says the *Bri[illegible] Weekly*) will shortly issue a new volume, though whether it is to be selections from the papers on archæologico ecclesiastical subjects which he has recently published at intervals, we cannot quite say. There is a report that the Marquis, who, Roman Catholic and recluse though he is, is very much respected and liked, has recently been so ill as to have been forced to undergo some operation.

WHAT will Rangoon journalists manage to do when Sir Charles Crosthwaite leaves them to take his holiday ? asks the *Pioneer*. There is something almost humorous in the cool persistency with which the correspondent of the *Times* makes the Chief Commissioner his sport. Just as Swift proved that Partridge was dead, whatever the poor almanack-maker might maintain to the contrary, so does our correspondent lay the Chief Commissioner on the bed of sickness one week and revive him the next, both illness and recovery being developed out of his own consciousness. On another occasion he sentences his victim to early retirement, and has thoughts about nominating a successor. He even denies him the ordinary rights of the Covenanted Civil Service : for a few weeks ago the English public were acquainted by the *Times* with the interesting fact that Sir Charles Crosthwaite would be retiring at an early date "under the fifty-five years' rule." The last of these announcements comes to hand in the *Rangoon Gazette* just received, being to the effect that the Chief Commissioner will not be seen again in Burma, his three months' leave being merely a mode of passage to the Viceroy's Council. It will be odd, but we shall see this veracious information reproduced three weeks hence in the *Times* telegrams.

WE have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Dossabhoy Merwanjee Karaka, Barrister-at-law, was admitted a member of the Bombay Bar before Mr Justice Bayley yesterday.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE PACIFICATION OF LOWER EGYPT.

CAIRO, Aug. 12.

The friendly tribes of the Soudan will probably be allowed to occupy Tokar for the purpose of opening up the trade of the interior.

ABO YAZEID TRIED AND SHOT.

CAIRO, Aug. 12.

Abo Yazeid, the traitor leader of the raids on the Egyptian villages, has been tried, condemned, and shot.

* Appeared in a portion of our yesterday's issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Squadrons which are to take part in the Naval manœuvres have assembled at their several [illegible]vous. The ships under Vice-Admiral Baird's [illegible]hich form the attacking force, are at [illegible] those under Vice-Admiral Tryon, [illegible] force, are at the British [illegible] war will be made to-night, [illegible] will begin.

RELAYING THE RAILWAY AT WADY-HALFA.

CAIRO, Aug. 11.

The Egyptian troops are now engaged in relaying the railway between Wady-Halfa and Sarras.

THE PARIS PAPERS ON GENERAL BOULANGER'S CASE.

PARIS, Aug. 11.

The Paris papers, in discussing General Boulanger's case, consider that instances of treason and embezzlement on the part of the General, which were adduced in the opening addresses of the Public Prosecutor, are overwhelming.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM SIKKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 12.

The *Pioneer* says:—The 32nd Pioneers and the 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, are to be withdrawn at once from Sikkim.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

Rules will shortly be framed under the Merchandise Marks Act for the guidance of Indian Customs officials on the model of those in force under the English Act.

WHAT THE PIONEER BELIEVES.

The *Pioneer* believes that the end of the affair of the Bombay mamlatdars will probably be an application on Lord Reay's part to the Government of India for an Indemnifying Act dealing with the case of those corrupt officials who have undoubtedly been exercising their powers illegally for months past.

TYPHOID FEVER IN MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Aug. 12.

Typhoid fever is much rife amongst the British troops here. Five deaths have occurred within 48 hours in the 5th Lancers.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with homeward Indian mails of the 6th instant, arrived here from Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.

The Anchor Line s.s. Karamania arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran (extra), from China, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day.

Aug. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ ,, ,,	6-3¾
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	85
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. ,,	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42¼ 5-16d.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(August 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulm[illegible] route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Bangkok-[illegible]aigon route interrupted.

Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted. Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 12th Aug. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	6	4	...	26
Suez	12	6	50	...	53

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 12th Aug. 1889.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	...	2
,, Kurrachee	...	20	...	1
,, Madras	...	42	...	1

Viscount Dunlo, who recently married Miss Belle, Bilton the burlesque actress, accompanied by his tutor, left Tibury Docks on Saturday afternoon, the 20th ult., by the steam-ship Lusitania, of the Orient Line. Amongst those who left Fenchurch-street with Lord Dunlo to see him off were Lord Albert Osborne, Captain Trench, Mr. Marmaduke Wood, and Mr. Cuthbert Clifton. Lord Dunlo has gone for a year or more, visiting Australia, New Zealand, and India.

NOTES FROM IGATPURI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, Aug. 11.

At last there is something to write about. Hitherto it has been nothing but the weather, and one hears the question "How many inches of rain have we had?" so often that one is fain to leave the weather to take care of itself. Nothing is stirring here just now, and all one meets with are smoking chimneys—we are obliged to keep fires alight, or the damp would be intolerable—and persons encased in waterproof clothing. True, something like a dramatic entertainment was given some two months or so ago, but that is so much of the past that one hardly cares to comment on it. From all accounts it was by no means a financial success, but the rain was chiefly to blame for that.

The temperance people are making a determined fight for what they consider their rights. Since their last concert in June they have not been able to procure the institute for their meetings, some of the members of the committee being much against their having the use of the room. The question was referred to the Agent of the Company, but he gave the temperance association very little, if any, satisfaction. The point has been discussed at every committee meeting since June with a similar result, and I believe the last meeting ended somewhat stormily. The temperance people were offered the use of the room at the low charge of ten rupees a night, the usual fee being fifteen rupees, but they would not hear of it. They want the room for nothing, and appear determined to get it. Whether they will succeed remains to be seen. The argument against their having the room without paying for it is this: their meetings are open to all and consequently they get crowded houses; the institute puts on a fee of two rupees or one rupee for their entertainments, and there are some people who would rather go to the temperance concerts because they are free and in many respects as good as those of the institute than pay a rupee or two and go to the latter. This is a very good argument, and one that cannot be denied, and there seems nothing for it but that the temperance people must give in, or hold their meetings elsewhere. They have been offered the school building, which will answer all purposes, I fancy. If they persist in having the institute, they must put on a small fee to their concerts, as has already been suggested to them, and so pay for it. I do not believe they are in a position to do so otherwise. The Agent is to be interviewed again on the subject, but I am inclined to think the reply this time will be a great deal more decisive than it has already been.

Since writing last the furniture of the institute has arrived and it sets the room off immensely. It is not of so grand a description as I imagined it has to be nor is it so very substantial. In my humble opinion it is hardly suited to stand the rough wear and tear of a public library.

The dramatic club is progressing wonderfully under its able manager, who, it may be mentioned, by the way, is a capital scene painter, and has given the stage quite a new appearance since he handled the brushes. You may expect to hear of a couple of farces shortly, which I hope will be better attended than the last.

I must not fail to mention that we have developed a musical society; I shall not be much astonished if we have a philharmonic very shortly!

Death has been laying his hand very heavily about us. Five in the short space of about two months is an awful rate for a place such as this. The little churchyard is filling, and soon there will be no room for more.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held last evening at the registered office of the company yesterday. Mr. S. Byramjee Katrak in the chair. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting and approved of:—

In presenting their report and the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1889 your directors have the pleasure to announce that a very good business has been transacted during the year under review, and your directors hope that the accounts will be found very satisfactory, inasmuch as the company has made a net profit of Rs. 14,873-11-5. The exports from Khamgaum were about 69,366 bales against 46,486 bales last season, out of which 6,201 bales have passed through English Press. On referring to the accounts you will observe that the balance at credit of profit and loss is Rs. 14,873-11-5, which your directors propose to dispose of as under:—Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, being equivalent to Rs. 30 per fully paid up share of Rs. 250 to be paid to the registered shareholder of the company, Rs. 12,000; carry to next year's account, Rs. 2,873-11-5; total, Rs. 14,873-11-5. The amount of business transacted by the company for the last two years has so far realised the expectations of your directors, and they believe that the best thanks of the shareholders are due to your agents, whose efforts in furthering the prospects of the company are praiseworthy. The machinery in your factory are well taken care of and they are all in excellent working order. The agents, Messrs. R. F. Wadia & Company, have not charged their commission for this season as agreed, for which the directors beg to tender them their thanks. Mr. H. K. Sanjana retire by rotation and you will be asked to re-elect him. You will also be asked to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

It was proposed and carried unanimously that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, or 12 per cent., be declared.

Mr. H. R. Sanjana, the retiring director, was unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell was appointed auditor for the current year, his remuneration being fixed at Rs. 100.

It was proposed and carried that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the directors and agents for the satisfactory management of the company's business.

With the usual compliment to the chairman the meeting dissolved.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at No. 11, Medows Street, yesterday evening for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the last meeting of the company, *i. e.*, "That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1887." The resolution was put to the meeting and carried. It was also proposed and carried that Mr. E. R. Freeborn be appointed liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on receipts and that the liquidator be authorised to dispose of the business as a going concern, or otherwise, as he may deem most advantageous to the company. The usual vote of thanks to Mr. Freeborn, the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH INDIGO CROP.

The following report on the crop of 1889 has been received:—

"The figures relating to the area of the present crop are those recorded by Patwaris at the time of their April field tour and represent the area sown with indigo up to the 15th April 1889. The figures showing the "condition" of the crop are based on bulletins received from zamindars.

AREA.

The cultivation of indigo in these provinces is almost exclusively confined to the districts of the Ganges, Jumna, Duab, and the Benares Division. The proximity of the Benares Division to Behar and the similarity of climate early led to the extension of indigo factories into it. In the Duab indigo cultivation is of a more recent date, having followed the construction of the Ganges Canal. The total area in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh recorded by Patwaris as sown with indigo up to the 15th April last is 288,782 acres, and the area recorded by the Canal Department as receiving canal irrigation up to the end of May 1889 was 206,488 acres, or about 11,714 acres more than the area recorded by the Department for the same month in the preceding year.

CONDITION.

The crop in the Middle and Lower Duab is reported to have suffered considerably from a winged insect called *gadhao*, which feeds on the leaves while the plant is young. Taking 100 to denote the full average condition, the average condition of the present crop in the entire province stands at 70, figures for the several divisions being as follows:—Meerut 75, Agra 70, Allahabad 56, Benares 80, Rohilkand 70, Jhansi 75, Lucknow 83, Sitapur 88, Fyzabad 88, Rae Bareli 66.

* Condition (full average crop = 100).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are the excerpts from the minutes of the Port Trust meeting held on the 8th inst.:—

ACCOMMODATION FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

Submitted the undernoted papers (which, having been circulated to all the Trustees were held as read), regarding certain alterations proposed to be made by Government at Customs Bunder with the view of constructing a wet basin for torpedo boats, and which involve the handing over to Government a considerable portion by the Trustees of the Customs basin, wharves, pier, and sheds, and their partial reconstruction by Government after an altered plan by which the Arsenal basin only and a part of the new pier and sheds would remain in possession of the Trustees—

(1.) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Dockyard Wet Basin Committee, dated 11th July 1889.

(2.) Report by the Acting Engineer, dated 20th July, on the value of the sheds and warehouses, on the water arrangements, on the land areas, slopes, latrines, dredging, &c.

(3.) Minute by the Chairman, concurred in generally by the other Trustees, recommending that the reconstruction work to be done by Government for the Trustees, should be carried out to the satisfaction of the Trustees' Engineer, and that compensation should be asked from Government for

Land area taken from the Trustees	Rs.	54,660
Water area	,,	170,517
Deterioration of property on account of the slopes, &c.	,,	37,752
Total	Rs.	2,62,929
Less 25 per cent.	,,	65,732
Total	Rs.	1,97,197

and that this amount should be applied in reduction of the Trustees debt to Government.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent as recommended in the Chairman's minute, dated 29th ultimo, except that a deduction on the total of one-third instead of one-fourth should be made.

CHANNEL DREDGING.

Submitted the undernoted papers, which, having been circulated to all the Trustees were not read, relative to a proposal to dredge the dock channels down to and maintain them at 55 T.H.D:—(*a*) Replies by shipping agents in Bombay to enquiries addressed to them, in accordance with the last para. of Trustees' resolution No. 73, dated 5th February 1889, unanimously affirming that great inconvenience and loss is occasioned by vessels having to lighten before entering the dock, or to leave the dock, and complete loading in the stream or to hurry up the loading to enable them to leave before the tides were too low or to delay the loading till the tides should be high enough to enable them to get out. (*b*) Report by the Acting Engineer, dated 5th June, stating that the cost of deepening the channel areas, coloured red, blue, green, and yellow on the plan, down to 57 T. H. D., would be Rs. 99,500 over and above the cost of deepening down to 55, and that, assuming all the red and blue areas to be dredged, half the green, and one-third of the yellow, the annual cost of maintaining the channel at 55 would be about Rs. 66,000 more than to maintain it at 57, and if the whole area has to be dredged it would cost about 1½ lakhs more. (*c*) Minutes by the Chairman and Trustees. (*d*) Report by Dock Superintendent, dated 15th July, with statement showing cost to the Trustees of sending out cargo to complete the loading of vessels in the stream, and stating that the cases are very frequent in which vessels have to hurry up loading by working overtime and Sundays and in other ways to catch a particular tide; thus incurring extra expense and also, no doubt, loss from bad stowage.

Resolution.—The Engineer is authorized after this monsoon to dredge down to 55' on T. H. D., over the whole of the red and blue—one-half of the green and one third of the yellow areas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Mr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Contractor, dated 18th April 1889, requesting Trustees' permission to assign by way of mortgage his lease of 387 7-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Estate, and dated 22nd November 1887, to Mr. Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar.

Note.—The necessary permission to assign the lease has been granted, the lessee having fairly fulfilled the building conditions of his lease.

Letter from the Acting Port Officer, No. 734, dated 1st August, requesting sanction to the entertainment of Mr. Harry Elliot as a probationary pilot from 10th September next.

Note.—It is proposed to sanction the appointment.

Memo from the Acting Engineer, No. 1828, dated 5th August, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock channel on 18th July in Victoria Dock channel between 18th and 22nd July, and in Victoria Dock on 30th July, and stating that the highest level in the Prince's Dock Channel was 61·25 close in shore and to 50 feet off the frontage, and 58·25 along the channel to 3,200 feet of the entrance, at 200 feet off frontage, the level was 59·25 (since removed by the dredger) that in Victoria Dock channel the highest level was 57·33 on the leading line to Victoria Dock entrance, that the highest level opposite Victoria Dock entrance, was 58·50 at 350 feet off frontage and 300 feet north of Victoria Dock entrance and the highest level in Victoria Dock was 57·50 along the wall at the centre of No. 17 berth.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Aug. 1889.	For week ending 5th Aug. 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	12
,, ,, out of ,,	14	23
,, transported	16	1
,, attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	8	0
,, left	6	4
,, remaining in Dock	10	5
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	9	0
,, left	7	6
,, remaining in Dock	10	3

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 10.

THIRD DAY.

The following are the results:—

First Race.—"All Horse Handicap"—(Open.) Value Rs. 199. For all horses. Winner claimable at Rs. 1,200. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Melton's c e g Crocus, 11st 2lb, Owner ... 1
Mr Melton's b w g Moab, 11st 12lb, Mr Locke ... 2
Capt Le Gallais' b w g Donegal, 10st 2lb, Kempton .. 3

Second Race.—"The Beaten Handicap"—(Open.) Value Rs. 199. For all ponies and C-Bs 13-3 which have been beaten in this meeting. Distance, ½ mile.

Mr Hamilton's g a p Schnapps, 9st 4lb, Native ... 1
Mr Gough's g cb m Lady Bird, 10st 3lb, Owner } Dead
Capt Kemmis's b a p Banker, 10st 2lb, Mr Holdsworth } heat.

Third Race.—"The Arab Cup"—(Open.) Value Rs. 199. For all maiden Arabs. W. A. raised 7lbs. Penalties 4, 7, and 10 lbs. for winners of race of Rs. 199 added money. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance, 5 furlongs.

The Chief of Mudhole's b a h Mintmaster, 9st 7lb, D Greenhalgh ... 1
Mr S A W's c a h Arbid, 9st 7lb, Mr Gough ... 2
Aga Jungee Shah's g a h Reward, 9st 7lb, Pillaji ... 3

Fourth Race.—"The Visitors' Cup"—(Open.) Value Rs. 199. A handicap for all galloways 13-3 and under. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Mr Carr's b a p Talisman, 11st 4lb, Capt Hanwell ... 1
Mr Framjee's w a p Cyclone, 10st 4lb, Mr Edwards. 2
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Gazee, 10st, Captain Ross ... 3

Fifth Race.—"The Arab Selling Race"—(Open.) Value Rs. 199. For all Arabs. Those entered to be sold for Rs. 800 to carry 11st 7lb; 3 lb. added or deducted for every Rs. 50 above or under this sum. ½ mile.

Mr Scoones's b a h Swallow, Rs. 300, 9st 2lb, Mr Crawley ... 1
Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Himalaya, Rs. 400, 9st 10lb, Capt Ross ... 2
Mr McCarthy's b a h Tom Jones, Rs. 600, 10st 9lb, Capt Hanwell ... 3

STERLING PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to "Sterling Pensions" in your issue of 9th instant, if "Warrant Officer" will kindly communicate with "Berar," care of Postmaster, Amraoti, he will receive certain information to his advantage.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 10. PENSIONER.

In compliance with a requisition received from 1,800 Parsees residing in Bombay and elsewhere, the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Property have convened a meeting of Parsees to consider the aspersions cast upon them in Mr. Ommanney's Note at Allbless Baug at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 25th inst.

THE LADIES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Saturday at the Alexandra Girls' School was organized what is believed to be the first Literary Society for Native Women in all India—certainly it is the first in the Bombay Presidency. Miss Manockjee Cursetjee was elected President *pro. tem.* Miss Howell and a chorus of about twenty voices kindly furnished excellent music for the meeting. After singing "Come O'er the Moonlit Sea" the committee on organization submitted a constitution, which after some discussion was adopted. The object of the Association was stated to be: (First) To train women to work in organized bodies. (Second) To encourage and strengthen its members to love study. (Third) To establish a means of direct communication between the Literary women of India, England, and America. (Fourth) To study the lives and deeds of the women of the past and present who have aided in elevating woman to her present place in the world. The name of the Society aroused considerable interest—some half dozen names being submitted and discussed. A ballot was taken, which resulted in a decision for "The Bombay Sorosis Club for Women," Sorosis being the name of the first incorporated Literary Club for Women. Many years before the Sorosis was thought of, there was "The Blue Stocking Club of Great Britain," which had on its list of members the names of women who live to-day in the History of England and are noble examples of what women have done to help make that country the foremost of all the world in its educational advantages for women; but this was not an incorporated club, and thus Sorosis stands first in its legal powers. The Sorosis Club of New York was formed twenty-two years ago; it was a Pioneer Society, and as such was much criticised by many at first, who could not understand why there should be a Literary Society for Women. About the same time the "New England Literary Club for Women" was formed in Boston, and soon these societies were scattered over the entire civilized world. They are composed of literary and representative women, who meet for the interchange of thought and to be a help to each other. The word Sorosis is of Greek origin and means "an aggregation," "a cumulous," or "a collection." What twenty years ago was thought to be "a good joke" or a subject for criticism has now won recognition and respect everywhere. In these clubs women soon found they needed an education in methods, how to conduct meetings and societies, and Parliamentary rules and laws were studied. They found they wanted to know first of all what women themselves were doing, how they were spending their time, what they were thinking about. This was the basis upon which these societies were formed as representative associations of the ideas and interest of women. The aim was to show the women that there were broader, nobler, higher possibilities for them than they had ever known. After the adoption of the constitution the officers were elected and the chairman of committees appointed. The chorus sang "Wandering in the May Time." The subject for essays and discussions at the next meeting was then announced. "Woman's duty to herself, the home, and the country."

Dr. Ryder asked the Parsee ladies present to prepare and present at the next meeting a sketch of the life of some distinguished Parsee woman who had been a scholar or a philanthropist. A similar request was made of the Hindoo women present.

A short sketch of the life of Professor Maria Mitchell was then given, after which all joined in singing "God save the Queen," and the meeting adjourned for two weeks.

Notwithstanding it was Cocoanut holiday and the streets were filled with noisy people and lined on either side by beggars, making it exceedingly disagreeable for ladies to go out, the room was filled, and over fifty names were enrolled for membership. The room was handsomely decorated with flags and plants, which were most kindly lent for the occasion by Mrs. Murzban and Mrs. Tata. The Bombay Sorosis Society for Women claims to be the lineal descendant of the Woman's Literary Clubs of England and America. If in twenty years its record can show an equal amount of good accomplished, no thoughtful man or woman will regret having encouraged its initiatory steps.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr S G Williams
Mr Prendergast
Lieut M S Eyre
Mrs Jeddo

For Brindisi.

Mr J S Battie
Mr Proctor Sims
Mr Magliacchetti Ignazio
Mr Sancton Brown
Mr A R Colquhoun
Mr and Mrs R H Shipley

For Marseilles.

Mr and Mrs R S Glover
Mr Hy. Pennington
Surg-Maj H D Cook
Surg-Maj R Macrae
Mr S D Simpson
Col W H Ross
Mr Geo. Gahagan
Mr A B Fortune
Rev H C Squires
Mr W R Moore
Mr C M Bappoo
Mr G A G Shawe
Mr Fritz
Mr Macdonald

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, 20th August—

For London—Lieut Cromelin, Mrs F Andrew, Mrs Leslie Crawford and 3 children, Miss Crawford, Mr W Cruickshank and infant, and Mr W O'Connor.

For Brindisi—Mr W H Targett, Col H Powlett, Mr G L Searight, Major F E Carleton, Mr W Kemble, C.S., Mr Jordon, Col C Crosthwaite, Mr R W Carlysle, Mr A H S Reid, Mr R S Aikman, and Mr A P Howell.

For Ismalia—Col A G Ross.

Per s.s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 27th August 1889—

For Marseilles—Mr G E Manisty and Mr M Ahmed-ud-din.

For London—J H Walford.

For Brindisi—Lieut-Col H B Abott, and W J Duthy.

Per s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, 3rd September 1889—

For Brindisi—Mr W C Bonerjee, Mr Henry Bell, and Surg-Major Warburton.

For London—Mr Harry Thomson, Mr Ally Mahomed, and Mr S Mahdi Hussan.

Per s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 10th September 1889—

For Brindisi—Mr Justice Rampini.

For Marseilles—Sir Comer Petheram.

Per s.s. Ganges, Captain T. J. Alderton, 20th September 1889—

For London—Brig-Genl R M Rogers, and Miss M Douglas.

For Brindisi—Hon'ble Justice Scott, Mr J T F Lumsden, Hon. Mrs Hutchins, and Col A R Badcock.

PONDICHERRY MINERAL SPRINGS.

It is not generally known, says the *Madras Mail*, that there exists at Pondicherry a spring of water which contains a large proportion of iron in its composition. This spring was discovered a few years ago when experiments were being made in prospecting for water by artesian borings; but its medicinal qualities have only lately been brought to notice. It has proved itself to be a specific for diabetic complaints, for rheumatic pains, and many other diseases and complaints; in fact, its curative powers are as yet comparatively unknown. The supply of water is regular, and has never been known to fail or diminish; it is brought to the surface by means of an artesian tube which discharges into a large chunam basin, and a part of the water is conveyed by an open channel to a pool close to the travellers' bungalow, and is free for public use. The well is situated in the compound of Mr. Lutchmanasawmi Chetty, in which there are two furnished bungalows, which the proprietor places at the disposal of invalids and others who visit the town for the sake of the mineral water. For some time past these quarters have been constantly occupied. The water is used for bathing and cooking purposes as well as for drinking. The spring is conveniently situated close to the railway station, within easy distance of the European quarter of the town, and within 10 minutes, walk of the British Hotel. One of the artesian wells at Ariancoopum produces in very large quantities a similar water, but with a stronger mineral taste than the water of the Pondicherry spring. This water has also proved very useful for rheumatism and pains in the bones.

Now that the House of Commons has again decided, by a large majority in a full house and after ample debate, against the employment of children in theatres, the managers will, if they are wise, acquiesce and make the best of the altered situation. In the long run it will be a great blessing to every one. To the public, who will be saved the boredom of child performers; to the drama, which will be rescued from the plague of infant prodigies; and to the managers themselves, who will be free from the necessity of all that admirable schooling and moral supervision, and more than parental solicitude, which, according to their own account, they now lavish on their little employés. Of course their hearts will bleed for the disappointment caused to the children themselves; but they should find balm in the thought that they have done their best in a thankless world.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Scott.)

IMPERATRIX *vs.* INUS HUSEINJI PHANSOPKAR.

This was a case sent up to the High Court for confirmation by the Acting Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, in which the accused was sentenced to death under sec. 302 I.P.C. for the murder of a boy named Ismail, aged ten years, at Ratnagiri, on the 17th June last, for the sake of his ornaments. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the morning of the 17th of June 1889 the boy took breakfast with his father, Adamji, and went out to play as usual at about 10 a.m. He was seen in the company of the accused near the seashore. Soon after that he was seen going with the accused towards the Ratnagiri market. After that the boy was not seen alive. Towards evening the father of the boy grew anxious at the absence of his son and asked the accused where he was. The accused said that he was collecting fruit The father went to the locality indicated, and finding no traces of the son, made a complaint to the police. On the morning of the 18th he learned that the accused sold an ornament similar to one worn by the boy. He was then arrested and produced a couple of other ornaments which the boy had on his person when he disappeared. He then took the police to a large tank, and, in the presence of several people, pointed out a spot where he said he had drowned the boy. The tank was dragged there, and the dead body of the missing boy was found in a depth of about ten feet of water with a large stone tied to his waist. His Honour, agreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced him to death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court.

The case came on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Vishnu K. Bhatvadikar appearing for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown. Their Lordships in delivering judgment said:—Accused was the last person seen with the deceased boy on the day he disappeared. When the boy was missed, the accused at first put the father and the police off the scent. He afterwards took the police to the tank and pointed out a spot where there was ten feet of water, in which the body was found with a heavy stone tied round it. In another part of the tank, also pointed out by accused, the boy's clothes were found. The ornaments the boy wore were found by the police. On the showing of the accused, one ornament similar to what the boy wore was taken to a dealer to be weighed. This strong body of circumstantial evidence is supported by the confession of the accused. He afterwards retracted his confession and charged the police with having concocted the crime. The Sessions Judge does not attach any credence to this statement, and we agree with him in rejecting it altogether. The assessors agree with the Judge as to the guilt of the accused. We confirm the conviction and sentence.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. ELAIBUX RAJAB.

This case also was a reference to the High Court from A. B. Steward, Esq., Sessions Judge, Tanna, who sentenced the accused to death for the murder of a woman named Sakina. It appears that the deceased, who is the wife of a man named Golabji, lived about 20 paces away from the house of the accused. A sinful intimacy was established between them about four or five months previous to the 19th of June. Four or five days previous to that date the two quarrelled. On the 19th June accused saw the deceased returning from a field, and he took up his position near a well to intercept her. He asked her if she would speak to him and she said she would not. He had a penknife in his hand at the time and drew the blade across her throat. She fell bleeding at his feet and begged that he would not kill her. He then dealt her a blow in the throat with the knife, which killed her. He then took another knife from his pocket and flourished it about, threatening any one that came near. He was subsequently arrested and made a full confession of his crime, which he retracted before the Sessions Judge.

The case came on for confirmation before the Hon'ble Messr. Justices Jardine and Scott, the accused being represented by Ganesh K. Deshmukh and the Government Prosecutor representing the Crown.

Their lordships in delivering judgment said:—The medical evidence shows that the deceased must have been murdered and could not have committed suicide. This is confirmed by the fact that the fingers of the deceased were very much cut as in a struggle. There are two witnesses who saw the accused cut the deceased's throat. The deceased's mother came on the scene while he was still close to the body with a bloody knife in his hand. The police found him by the well defying people and were themselves threatened with the knife. His clothes were covered with blood. He made a confession of the crime the same evening before a second-class Magistrate, which he withdrew before the Sessions Judge. This confession is evidence against him. But the rest of the evidence suffices without it. He had a motive for the crime in an intrigue which he admitted he had with the deceased. We think the guilt of the accused is proved beyond doubt and must confirm the conviction and sentence.

CLIVE DURANT AGAIN.

Clive Durant alias Steven Howard alias Steven Holt has again begun a series of petitions. He has presented a petition to the High Court praying that a process might be issued against W. D. Edwards on the information filed against him by the petitioner and Mrs. Durant on the 8th May last, and that the enquiry into the charges preferred in the information be ordered to be proceeded with according to law.

Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the application, declined to entertain it on account of the improper language used by Durant, and ordered it to be returned to him.

Another application from Durant was considered by their lordships, which had been forwarded on by the Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad, praying that the petitioner might be allowed to inspect the record and proceedings, to take copies of the same, and that an impartial judicial enquiry be ordered to be held into the conduct of the Magistrate in withholding copies and information from the petitioner, which was required to move the High Court for a transfer and for appeals, etc.

Their lordships rejected the application.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, August 11.	
10 p.m.	80·3
MONDAY, August 12.	
6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	82·0
4 p.m.	81·6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 12.—Pressure has increased, except in Colombo. The change generally is moderate or slight, and the distribution is practically unaltered. Monsoon winds prevail over nearly the whole country, but the directions are variable within the trough of low pressure, which is stretching across Northern India. Temperature is low over the Central and North-Western India, and is high over Burma, Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the peninsula. There has been only a slight and scattered rainfall over Behar, the North-West Provinces, and Rajputana, and in the south of the peninsula; elsewhere rain is general and in some places heavy. Sirsa received four and Mount Abu two and a half inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	57 93	62 75	61 48	54 41
Aug. 11, Sunday	...	...	...	0 63
,, 12, Monday	0 98	0 39	0 47	...
Total	58 91	63 14	61 95	55 4
Total of corresponding date last year	48 83	43 13	48 8	47 14
Total of corresponding date of 1887	68 96	69 80	66 13	62 24

At Becton, in connection with the enormous works of the Gaslight and Coke Company, experiments are now being conducted for the manufacture of gas from petroleum, and the attainment of a large measure of success seems now to depend rather upon whether the pipes leading from Baku on the Caspian to the shores of the Black Sea can be relied upon to furnish a certain regular quantity of petroleum in the Thames. Close by, on the sewage outfall works of the County Council, Mr. Webster is making experiments in the precipitation of sewage by electricity with some interesting measure of success.

SIR WILLIAM HEDGES' DIARY.

The *Athenæum* publishes a review of "The Diary of William Hedges (afterwards Sir William), 1681-87," which Col. Henry Yule has just published through the Hakluyt Society, and from which we quote at some length:—

The British conquest of India commenced in 1757, was completed with the annexation of Oude in 1856, and confirmed by the suppression of the terrible mutiny of the Bengal army in 1857. The century of conquest was preceeded by over a century of merely commercial relations, marked at first chiefly by the famous "Separate Voyages" and "Joint Stock Voyages" of the East India Company's ships round the Cape of Good Hope; and from 1661, the date of the cession of Bombay by the Portuguese to the English, by the rapid development of the credit and influence of the factories or trading stations established by us all over India. The factory at Surat was the chief seat of the Company's Government in India between 1629 and 1635. Madras (Fort St. George) was founded by Francis Day in 1639-40. Factories were formed at Balasor and Hugli in 1642, and at "Castle Bazaar" (Kasimbazar) in 1658. The seat of the Western "Presidency" was removed from Sarat to Bombay in 1685-87; and it was on Dec. 20, 1686, that the Company's agent, Job Charnock, wearied out by the oppressions of the Mohammedan ruler of Bengal, withdrew from the open factory at Hugli to Chatanati. A year later the Company was forced for a while to retire from all its factories and agencies in "the Bay" (of Bengal) to Madras. But "trusty" Job Charnock had, with the usual insight of the merchant adventurers of the seventeenth century, selected his new settlement on the Hugli river; and there in after years rose the imperial capital of Calcutta, which derives its English name from the native village of Kalikata, included, with the villages of Chatanati and Govindpur, in the "Chattanuttea" of Job Charnock's letters to his London directors. It was owing to the persecutions suffered at this time from the Moguls in "the Bay" and "the Coast" (of Coromandel) that the Court of Directors determined in 1689 to consolidate their position on the basis of territorial sovereignty in order to acquire the status of an independant power in their dealings with the Mogal. To this end they formed the following resolution:—

"The increase of our *revenue* is the subject of our care as much as our *trade*;' tis that must maintain our force when twenty accidents may interrupt our trade; *'tis that must make* us a nation in India; without that we are but a great number of interlopers, united by His Majesty's Royal Charter, fit only to trade where nobody of power thinks it in their interest to prevent us; and upon this account it is that the wise Dutch, in all their general advices that we have seen, write ten paragraphs concerning their government, their civil and military policy, warfare, and the increase of their revenue, for one passage they write concerning trade."

Sir H. Yule in his extracts from the contemporary records of the Company explanatory of Hedges's "Diary," quotes several passages animated by the same prescient spirit as is here revealed; and he believes them to have been dictated or greatly influenced by Sir Josia Child, the ever faithful patron of "trusty" Job Charnock; and if this opinion be correct—in which the learned editor will have the concurrence of every one familiar with the writings of Sir Josia Child—we must also attribute to the latter the remarkable paragraph above transcribed from the court records of the East India Company. Yet it was not until another half-century had passed that the Directors, driven to it by the tyranny of the Mogals, the intrigues of the French, and the constant depredations of the Mahrattas, at length deliberately undertook the conquest of India. It is for the light which Sir Henry's second and third volumes throw upon "the factory period" that the present publication is chiefly valuable. The second volume contains notices regarding Sir William Hedges, documentary memoirs of Job Charnock, and other miscellaneous illustrations of the time in India; and the third volume supplies contributions to a biography of Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, the honest purchaser, as Sir Henry conclusively demonstrates, of the "Pitt Diamond," the grandfather of Chatham, and great-grandfather of William P[illegible] and, through his sons and daughters, the great [illegible] of not fewer than five families in the Engli[illegible] The third volume is also furnished with c[illegible] the early history of the Company's [illegible] Bengal and on early charts and topog[illegible] Hugli river. Naturally, therefore, the [illegible] reader is concentrated on these two volu[illegible] Sir H. Yule, by the simple magic of pai[illegible]nd research, and his instinctive sympathy w[illegible] subject, has for the first time given substance a[illegible] life to the men who, toiling in the obscurity of a forgotten crisis of English history, by their wisdom, promptitude, and courage, and, above all, by their steadfastness in the discharge of their daily duties, laid the foundations of the slowly-piled might of the British Indian Empire.

But the first volume, which is entirely taken up with the diary of Sir William Hedges' voyage to India and return journey overland to Europe, is also of great interest; and not only in regard to its contents, but on account also of its history and that of its writer. In the *Athenæum* of Feb. 22, 1873, was published a letter, dated Newmarket Nov. 28, 1619, addressed by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, "To my very loving friends the Governors and Company of the East India Merchants," in which the Duke voluntarily restores to the Earl of Warwick the shares held by the latter in the East India Company, that on their forfeiture to the king had been bestowed on the Duke of Buckingham. The duke's seal attached to the paper was described as still perfect; and the history of the document was that, after the sequestration of the Company's Imperial estate to the Crown in 1857, the new masters of the "India House," in Leadenhall-street, when about to remove their office to Westminster, made a clean sweep of the old records of the Company. In this way they turned over 300 tons of these records to Messrs. Spicer, the papermakers, to be reduced to pulp. From one of the cartloads on their way to the pulping tanks the Duke of Buckingham's letter was blown off by the wind, and picked up by a passer-by, of whom it was bought in 1873 for £5. The whole of the original records of the Indian Navy are said to have perished in this way; and the circumstances of the destruction show, as was remarked in the *Athenæum* at the time, that when work of this sort has to be done, no one is so competent to do it thoroughly, to let nothing of value escape him, as your literary man; and the India Office has always been strong in literary men. Our readers, therefore, will not be surprised to learn that in Sir H. Yule's opinion it is possible that Sir William Hedges's diary "formed one of the papers which were carted away to be destroyed under a certain order issued by the Secretary of State in Council."

The life of Sir William Hedges is a typical illustration of the manner in which, in the seventeenth century, the middle-classes of England gradually rose to wealth and influence through the trade then newly opened with India and the East. Sir William was born at Coole, Co. Cork, in 1632, and he, his father, and grandfather, are always formally styled Lacy alias Hedges. The first we know of him is as a Turkey merchant. Next we learn that in 1681 he was elected one of the twenty-four "Committees" or Directors of the East India Company, and in the same year sent out to India as Agent and Governor in the Bay of Bengal and the subordinate factories at Kassimbazar, Patna, Balasor, Malda, and Dacca. A corporal of approved fidelity, with twenty soldiers, was to be a guard to the agent's person at the factory at "Hooghly," and to act against interlopers. He was, indeed, to establish in "The Bay," an administration independent of Fort St. George, and this with a view to better preserve discipline among the Company's factors in the Ganges valley, and the more successfully to wage the war incessantly carried on there against "interlopers," or those Englishmen who traded in India without the licence or outside the service of the Company. Thomas Pitt was originally one of the most intrepid of them. Hedges, an honest, upright man, through want of knowledge of the world, and of tact and firmness in dealing with men, miserably failed in his appointed task, which was altogether beyond his powers, and was recalled in 1683, the occasion of his dismissal being his interception of a letter addressed by one of his subordinates to Sir Josia Child. He fell, however, with decency, making during 1685-86 a most interesting journey through Persia, Mesopotamia, Hindustan, and Syria to England. He was knighted, and became alderman and sheriff of London and a bank director; and he died, in 1701, in the full odour of respectability. His cousin Charles, who was in the law, was also knighted on being appointed a judge in the High Court of Admiralty, and after serving in Parliament from 1698 to 1713, and becoming one of the Secretaries of State in 1700 and again in 1702, died as a judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1714. His nephew Robert, who went out to India with his uncle, and returned with him, died in 1717 as "President" of Bengal. It was thus that middle-class families in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries became influential, and many of them great, through their direct or indirect participation in "the wealth of Ormuz and of Ind." With their accumulated riches they everywhere bought up the fee simple of the lands about them; and with the rise of these freehold Anglo-Indian estates in Middlesex began the marvellous extension of modern London, where the nomenclature of the streets largely reflects the social revolution wrought by the trade of the Company.

The general interest of Sir William Hedges's diary

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

begins with his journey home via Muscat and Persia. He landed at Muscat, where the English were represented, as they continued to be down to the last days of John Company, by an influential Mohammedan merchant. At Kishm he took a house for the monsoon, and was laid up in it for two months with fever ; yet he managed to start off for Ispahan by the end of July, 1685. He arrived at Shiraz on August 25. There he was visited by Padre Agathangelo, a Carmelite, formerly resident many years at Bussorah, to whom he delivered a letter from Padre Mark Antonio Santucci, chief of the Jesuits in Bengal, and from whom he received another for the superior of the Carmelities at Ispahan. His last day in Shiraz (August 30) he spent in visiting the ruins of Persepolis ("Chihal Minar," *i.e.*, "Forty Columns"). On September 9 he entered Ispahan, where he was warmly welcomed by the English there, and visited by the Carmelite and Dominican Friars, "and likewise by divers of the French Nation, as jewellers and watchmakers (some of them my acquaintance in Constantinople), Servants of the King of Persia," and by "Sigr. Fabricius, ye King of Swede-land's Envoy," and "Sigr. Van Havell, ye Dutch Commissarius." The latter had lived fifteen years in Persia. On Sept. 18 Hedges went out to view the King of Persia, Shah Suliman, "ride abroad to take ye aire." The King noticed him, and inquiring of Monsieur Sein, a French jeweller, who he was, and hearing that he was an Englishman, warmly welcomed him to court. Sir William, after expressing his appreciation of this honor, adds :—"Indeed the generality of mankind here are more respectful and civill to Strangers than they are in any Citty in Christendome." On Dec. 13 Hedges left Ispahan and began his journey towards Aleppo, by way of Baghdad, and in this part of his diary occur some of his most noteworthy entries. Under the date of Jan. 8 he records that he "lay at Bisetoon near a very fine fountaine issuing out of a rock." This is the nearly perpendicular mountain of Behistan, near Kermanshah, famous for its bas-reliefs and inscriptions of Darius, the most valuable of all the Achæmenian remains in Persia. It is strange that Sir William Hedges, who had an eye for such things, did not notice these inscriptions, the decipherment of which by Sir Henry Rawlinson, nearly fifty years ago, afforded the students of cuneiform writing the clue to the restoration of the long-lost history, literature, and religion of ancient Chaldæa, Assyria, and Babylonia. Hedges arrived at Baghdad on Feb. 21, 1686, and was there "most courteously invited and entertained by Padre Georgio di Vandosme," superior of the Capuchin Friars. There also he found awaiting him the "Imperial Command" procured at Constantinople by Mr. Samuel Lannoy, and forwarded to him by his cousin, Robert Wakeman, at Aleppo, by which all the Turkish governors were enjoined to afford him every assistance on his journey, and to exact from him "no more than was allowable by our Capitulation with ye Grand Sigr."

On April 11 he left Baghdad, crossing to the "Mesopotamian side of ye river Tigris.". On the 13th his caravan proceeded westward "three hours" riding towards Moosul or Ninave ; and on April 14 he visited "a great tower called Nimrod," built of sunburnt bricks, lying close to his halting ground, which was evidently the great ruin eleven miles from Baghdad, now generally called Akerkuf, but also known as Tel Nimrud, Minar Nimrud, and Kasr Nimrud, (the mound, or tower, or palace of Nimrod.) April 16 he marched on "to Mansura 6 hours" ; and on the 17th through cornfields all day, and halted among them ; and so on day after day, until on the 30th he arrived at "Moosul or Ninave." He approached the city, travelling for seven hours "over ye most pleasant fertile Valley, that we have yet seen, far exceeding any of the former, being full of three leaved White, Red, and Yellow Honeysuckle grasse," *i. e.*, white, red, and yellow clover. Of "Mossul" he says : "This Citty stands on the Mesopotamian side of ye River Tigris. . . . . On ye other side of ye River are to be seen vast Ruines of Buildings, which ye Natives say was Old Nineveh : this is on ye Caldea side." Four miles west of Mosul he found "a great old Church," to which the Christians of the city, "most of them of ye Nestorian Opinion," resorted every Saturday in the afternoon, and lay there all night on carpets to be in time for their devotions the following morning. This [illegible] a remarkable passage. So completely did the city [illegible]ineveh disappear from view after its overthrow [illegible] Scyths and Medes, that from Herodotus, in the [illegible]ury B.S., to Ammianus Marcellinus, who [illegible] the bodyguard of the Emperor Julian [illegible] Persians A. D. 363, none of the Greek or [illegible] is able accurately to define its situation. [illegible]t Society is indeed to be commended for [illegible]on of this diary, and cordially congratulated [illegible]ving found for it an editor in Col. Yule, who [illegible] the recent appearance of the third volume has been made by the Queen a knight of the Order of the Indian Empire. And, in conclusion, we take the liberty to suggest that the romantic—and in many ways heroical—life of Sir Josia Child's "right trusty Job Charnock," as sketched by Sir Henry Yule, affords a subject for a novel altogether suited to the tastes of Mr. Walter Besant.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A FAMILY MAN.

If the Prince, who has drawn aside one corner of the curtain which veils his family life, would lift it altogether, says Mr. Smalley in the *New York Tribune*, the English people would see a picture of that domestic happiness which they so much delight in. It is known to those who are of his set, and to many beside, that he is a family man. "He was always in the nursery by eight in the morning," said one of his friends. As he likes going to bed at three or four, or five, the hour seems early, but he who said it must have known. He looked after the training of his boys and girls much more sedulously than the average English father. They were brought up strictly and simply—few people would believe how simply. The girls had their mother with them : how could they fail to be well-bred ? More than that, the Prince is a man of his time, accessible to ideas, well aware of what goes on in the world in spheres very unlike his own. He may believe in the Divine Right of his house to a throne on which his ancestors have sat and the Queen still sits by virtue of an Act of Parliament. He knows, at any rate, that there are people who do not believe in it ; that few people in this country believe in it. He has watched the movement of opinion and of events. He knows that Monarchy is in these days neither a religion nor a superstition. His fortune is, for his position, narrow ; burdened by many of the expenses of kingship, which ought strictly to de defrayed out of a kingly or queenly income. If he has not imitated that ruler who required his children to learn a trade, he has brought them up with much more modest views, and in much more modest habits, than the children of many a great English noble. The young lady who is to marry Lord Fife has had the benefit of all these circumstances. As the Countess of Fife, or more probably as the Duchess of Fife, or something else, she will live in greater splendour than as Princess Royal of England. It is odd that it should be so, but it is so. Whether you ask about these or other matters, you hear nothing but good of the girl and of her sisters, and if society, which knows the truth pretty well, does not rejoice overmuch in the betrothal, Lord Fife and his bride will neither hear of this indifference nor care for it. The outward demonstrations are everything that could be wished.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Mr. Justice Stephen, in charging the Grand Jury at Liverpool Assizes, the day the mail left, referred to the case of Mrs. Maybrick, charged with the murder of her husband, James Maybrick, cotton merchant of Liverpool. He said if the prisoner was guilty of the charge preferred against her, it was certainly one of the most horrible and cruel murders that could be committed. It was obviously a case in which every part of the allegations would be vigorously contradicted and the circumstances questioned. He knew not what defence might be set up, but it was quite possible that evidence of great importance would be given. Mr. Maybrick was unhappy enough to have an unfaithful wife. Whatever might be thought of the rest of the case, letters were produced which, he thought, made it almost necessary to admit that she was carrying on an adulterous intrigue with a man named Brierly. Either through that, or for some other reason not very clearly set forth, a quarrel took place between Mr. and Mrs. Maybrick at the Grand National in March, after which suspicious circumstances were noticed. Incidents occurred in April and in May which caused symptoms in Mr. Maybrick, which would be explained in the medical evidence. His lordship proceeded to detail the circumstances of Mr. Maybrick's illness, the suspicions that arose, and the discoveries which were made. If, he said, a woman carried on an adulterous intrigue, it might supply every motive for getting rid of her husband. The grand jury would have to consider all these matters. What they had to decide was, not whether Mrs. Maybrick was guilty or not guilty, but whether she was to be placed on her trial for murder. If they thought, from all the matters he had mentioned, it was desirable they should be further investigated, they would find a true bill against Mrs. Maybrick.

There is a rumour abroad that Lord Lytton will shortly retire from the Paris Embassy, and that he will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin.

DEBATE ON THE ROYAL GRANTS.

There was one of the most crowded Houses that has been witnessed this session, in anticipation of the debate on the Royal Grants on the 25th ult. Mr. W. H. Smith and the chief members of the Government were on the Treasury Bench ; Mr. Gladstone and the regular Opposition leaders faced them across the table ; and Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain were in their accustomed places. The peer's gallery was crowded, among its occupants being Lord Cross, Lord Rosebery, Lord Spencer, Lord Brabourne, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Rothschild, Lord Colville of Culross, and Lord Cork. The diplomatic enclosure and the galleries for strangers were also filled to their utmost capacity.

The forty questions on the paper were, generally speaking, unimportant. Mr. Lawson ascertained from Mr. Matthews that the London County Council has not yet taken any action with respect to the Order in Council on the subject of muzzling dogs in the metropolis, but he went on to point out that, as the Order has not yet come into operation, "the local authority" is, so far, not in default. Should the County Council come in default, it will be possible to exercise powers under the Act of 1878, but he did not state what those powers are ; and he supplemented this by stating that the Commissioner of Police cannot take action on his own responsibility, but only under the statute. Mr. Stanhope gave Mr. Hanbury an assurance that steps are being taken to prevent the practice of "sweating" in connection with Government contracts ; and he informed the same questioner that, in consequence of a fresh outbreak of fever in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, the building is to be temporarily evacuated, and the troops placed under canvas.

Prior to the debate being entered upon, some questions bearing upon the Royal Grants were put to Mr. W. H. Smith. First, Sir George Campbell, demanding a statement as to the total income of the Prince of Wales from all sources, was referred to the appendix of the Select Committee's report ; and upon his putting another question as to the incomes of Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, Mr. Smith answered him, amid the laughter of the House, by putting the joint salaries of the two Princes as officers of the army and navy at £400 a year. Answering Mr. A. L. Brown, Mr. Smith said that the report of the Committee contains all the documentary information submitted on the occasion of its meeting. "But," he went on, "in the course of the discussion, members of the Government, who were also members of the Committee, gave confidential information which was within their own knowledge. The House is to understand that the amount stated in the papers as the savings of Her Majesty, and paid over to the Privy Purse, is the saving from various portions of the Civil List ; but whether the total of Her Majesty's savings is more or less than that amount I decline to state." This declaration was received with Ministerial cheers, mingled with loud cries of "Oh, oh," from the Radicals below the gangway.

At length the way was clear for Mr. Smith's motion that the House should resolve itself into committee to consider the Queen's Message. Prefacing his speech with an expression of hope that the subject would be discussed in no party spirit, and accepting on behalf of the Government full responsibility for their action taken in the name of the sovereign, he entered into an historical retrospect, dealing with the settlements of the Civil List at the beginning of the reigns of William IV. and the present Queen. The Civil List, which was formerly £277,000, is now only £152,000. The note, he reminded his hearers that rang through the House when the Civil List settlement was under discussion was and avoidance of debt, and it was a gratifying reflection that during the present reign no application for payment of any debt had been made. The arrangement arrived at in 1837, at the commencement of the present reign, had been thoroughly and wisely carried out. Coming to the more immediate question, Mr. Smith showed that at no time has any Minister of the Crown thought it right to submit a representation to the effect that it is the duty of the Crown to make provision for Royal children ; and, moreover, that the reservation of the duty of making such provision has always been in the minds of Ministers and of Parliament. The Select Committee had come to the conclusion that it was its clear duty to uphold Parliamentary usage and the rights of the Crown in this respect. What Parliament now had to decide was the practical question of a provision for the children of the Prince of Wales, especially Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Louise; and, turning aside for a moment from that topic, Mr. Smith intimated that the Government is prepared to bear all the consequences of its departure from its original proposal. This was, however, a departure more in appearance than in substance. He adverted to the burden of expense which has been thrown upon the Prince of Wales in the education and bringing up of his family, laying stress in this connection upon the fact that, when the Prince's settlement was originally fixed, these items were not in contemplation. No application, however, has been made by the Prince of Wales on that account ; and the one with regard to Prince Albert Victor is now at length put forward only when the expediency of his having a separate establishment has become manifest. The object of making application for a grant in its present form is to obviate the necessity of making repeated applications to Parliament. Though Mr. Smith still believes that the amount ought to have been fixed at £40,000, he agreed to the smaller sum suggested, in order to conciliate opinion on the other side of the House. In conclusion, he dealt briefly with the amendment of which notice had been given by Mr. Labouchere. It had never been suggested before that the maintenance of the Prince of Wales's family should fall upon the Queen, and in this matter he was sure that the country would not follow Mr. Labouchere's lead. Not only did the present system tend to economy, but it produced a stability which was simply invaluable, and secured to the country a Sovereign and head, who possesses the respect and affection, not only of the British nation, but of all English-speaking people. Mr. Smith's speech was frequently cheered, not only by the Conservatives, but by many occupants of the Opposition benches—especially its closing passages.

Mr. Labouchere's speech, in submitting his amendment, was much too long. It occupied an hour and a half, and was little more than an amplification of his motion, which set forth two propositions—first, that the funds at the disposal of the Royal family are adequate, and that economies may, if necessary, be effected, by reducing the expenses of the Royal Household. Casually he went off into the question of the Crown lands, to which, he held, the Queen has no right or title. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Storey, who spoke for an hour ; and it is worthy of record that the mover and seconder—both of whom couched their observations in a fairly decorous strain —paid personal tributes of respect to the Queen, as the best example of a Constitutional monarch who has ever sat on the English throne.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech of 50 minutes' length, cordially supported the grants. After speaking of the unfairness of singling out the Royal family, among all possessors of large fortunes, for the purpose of drawing contrasts between the rich and the poor in the country, he frankly confessed himself averse from all economy that would impair the dignity or the splendour of the Crown. Economy could only be effected on a suitable occasion. As to the resources of the Royal family being ample, he believed that the imaginations of certain Parliamentary purists had run riot, especially regarding the millions which the Queen is supposed to possess. The question was whether the Prince of Wales, while Prince of Wales, should take upon himself the maintenance of his children as they grew up. It would not be rational to throw this additional burden upon him ; and, in the absence of a grant, there is no fund upon which Parliament can attempt to cast the entire burden of what is now demanded. The motion proposed would secure the House of Commons, during the present reign against any renewal of similar controversies; and, in an admirable peroration, Mr. Gladstone said he rejoiced at an occasion which enabled him to testify that he did not forget the services which he had borne for so many years to the illustrious representative of the British Monarchy. Mr. Smith was among the foremost in heartily cheering Mr. Gladstone when he resumed his seat.

The speeches during the dinner-hour were unimportant ; the only incident of consequence being that Mr. W. Abraham (Rhondda) was called to order for referring to the Prince of Wales in terms which, the Speaker said, were not consonant with the traditional courtesy of the House. Mr. John Morley signified his intention of voting against Mr. Labouchere's amendment, but gave the House to understand that, at a later stage he will give the House an opportunity of expressing its opinion upon his own peculiar views regarding Royal Grants. Sir John Gorst followed in an able vindication of the Government proposals, and the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Bradlaugh. The orders of the day having been disposed of the House adjourned at one o'clock.

According to the Home papers a Central News telegram from New York states that Mr. C. Tower, one of the leading financiers in the United States, is dead. He owned over twenty millions of stock in American railways and iron mines.

MR. BALFOUR ON RADICAL ECONOMY.

In connection with the Western Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations, Mr. A. J. Balfour addressed a meeting in Salisbury, on the 25th ult., in reply to a resolution proposed by Mr. Hules, M.P., and carried unanimously, expressing confidence in the Government, and admiration of the firm and judicious manner in which the Chief Secretary for Ireland has maintained the authority of the law, while at the same time extending Imperial assistance and relief to those parts of the country which stand most in need of it.

Mr. Balfour, on rising to acknowledge the vote, was received with great cheering. Having returned thanks for the enthusiasm with which the meeting had received the resolution so kindly proposed by his two friends, Mr. Balfour said he supposed that at that very hour Mr. Labouchere—(hisses and laughter)—was probably in the House of Commons attacking the grants to the grandchildren of Her Majesty ("Shame.") He (the speaker) was always rather taken by surprise when he noticed the peculiar directions taken by Radical economy. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) When it came to providing funds in accordance with universal precedent in order to support the dignity of the throne, they found their Radical friends coming forward and using the same kind of arguments in order to convince the House of Commons, and, if possible, the English people, that the Crown was a luxury too costly for the English people to pay for. (Hear, hear.) But when it came to the question of paying members of Parliament—(great laughter)—when it came to providing funds out of which those very orators were to draw their share, a change came over the spirit of the dream. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) They suddenly saw things in an entirely new light, and for the first time they discovered that there were matters on which the British taxpayer might very properly be asked to put his hand in his pocket, and that among those one of the first was the emolument of the British representative. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He confessed that he watched these controversies about the Royal Grants with much pain and disgust. (Cheers.) The Queen had done for her grandchildren not only more than any Sovereign who had ever sat on the English throne, but, in his opinion, far more than she was called upon to do under the arrangements come to with Parliament at the beginning of her reign. (Cheers.) And what was the measure of gratitude which she received for this action ? Mr. Labouchere and his friends approached the question, not in the spirit of politicans, but in the spirit of hucksters ; and he (Mr. Balfour) confessed he should have thought not only that fidelity to the implied engagement into which the House of Commons and Parliament had entered with Her Majesty would have stopped them in the course they were pursuing, but that the mere feeling of chivalry for one of the greatest and most popular Sovereigns that had ever set upon the English Throne would have checked these sordid and ill-timed attempts to protect what they were pleased to term the interests of the British tax-payer. (Loud cheers.)

A MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY.

After noticing Mr. Parnell's recent visit to Edinburgh, Mr. Balfour said the most remarkable, the most entertaining episode at the Edinburgh meeting was that it afforded an admirable example of that method of interchanging testimonials between the two branches of the Separatist party, which formed so large a part of their present policy. They had a well-founded belief that one of their greatest difficulties at the present time was want of character, and they endeavoured to make up the deficiency by liberally contributing to each other fervent testimonials as to their respective virtues. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Parnell was perfectly prepared to assure the world that there never was such a great and such a good man as the eminent politician who put him in prison five years ago. (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, was perfectly prepared, for his part, to write out testimonials without end, which had, he feared, as little accuracy, and formed as slight a basis for a solid judgement of Mr. Parnell's character as many of the testimonials they knew of in private life. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Gladstone had written a letter in which he described Mr. Parnell as "a great Conservative and restorative force." (Laughter.) He wondered if any of them had noted that whenever Mr. Gladstone wished to screw up eulogy to the very highest point he always described the person eulogised as "a Conservative in the true sense of the worn." (Much laughter.) That was a tribute, though a somewhat barren tribute, to the convictions which Mr. Gladstone held during the first part of his political life. (Cheers.)

BACKING BANKRUPTS' BILLS.

He (Mr. Balfour) did not believe the British public would be taken in by these mutual laudations. They might as well expect two bankrupts to make a fortune by backing each other's bills. (Laughter.) How did Mr. Gladstone, in his letters written last week, describe the relation between himself and the Liberal party on the one hand, and Mr. Parnell and his party on the other ? Mr. Gladstone said that before the year 1882 there were, no doubt, differences between them, "boldly and broadly expressed." He would remind them that before 1882 Mr. Gladstone described Mr. Parnell as "a plunderer," "a traitor," "an anarchist," and "an oppressor," and in order to place the dots on the "i's" and emphasise the statement by some practical step, he put Mr. Parnell in prison without trial. He thought they must all agree that Mr. Gladstone did not overstep the bounds of judicious moderation when he described that act as a "sharp difference boldly and broadly expressed. (Laughter.) These "sharp differences boldly and broadly expressed" did not end with the year 1885 ; they only ended when it became necessary for political purposes that these sometime traitors and anarchists should be embodied in the ranks of the Liberal party. (Loud cheers.)

WHO WERE THEY ?

Mr. Parnell wished to know who were the perjured, disreputable, and bad characters through whose instrumentality the charges contained in "Parnellism and Crime" were given to the world. It required no judicial commission to say who they were. The perjured, disreputable, and bad characters—at least those so described by Mr. Parnell—the persons, at all events, who first gave those charges to the world—were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Lord Spencer, and Sir George Trevelyan. (Loud cheers.) There was no secret about the matter. The old speeches of those statesmen, who now spent their time in bespattering Mr. Parnell with laudations, were the origin and the foundation of "Parnellism and Crime." (Cheers.) Nor was there one important charge, so far as he knew, contained in that book which was not in its general character borne out by the statements of those politicians. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Parnell stated that his whole case for Home Rule depended upon the alleged inability of a British Parliament at Westminster to legislate suitably for the Irish people. He (Mr. Balfour) traversed that statement. (Cheers.) He said that Parliament had legislated, was legislating, and he hoped would legislate most suitably for the Irish people. (Cheers.) He went further, and said that an Irish Parliament could not legislate for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Never yet, so far as he knew, had the Irish party proposed any tolerable or rational scheme for dealing with what was after all the great curse of Ireland—the over-population of congested districts. (Hear, hear.) Never had they shown the slightest effective desire to get rid of that dual ownership, which was a curse, and which would be the bane of Irish agriculture if it was allowed to remain permanently a part of the Irish land system. In some of the most important measures which he hoped might be passed for the benefit of Ireland, Imperial assistance was absolutely necessary. (Cheers.) He appealed to them whether it was not their duty to prevent that consummation, fatal alike to the empire and to Ireland's prosperity, which would be embodied in any scheme, however ingenious, for carrying into effect the principle of Home Rule. (Loud cheers.)

The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 3rd Aug. in Calcutta was 210, against 222 and 219 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 17. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 19 and 17 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 10. There was no death from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 88 and 26, respectively, against 72 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·2 per mille per annum against 23·6, the mean of the last five years.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

The trial of the Bishop of Lincoln upon the charge of having, on two occasions since 1887, committed certain Ritualistic offences in the celebration of Holy Communion, was resumed on Tuesday, 23rd ult., at Lambeth Palace, before the Primate and his assessors, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury, Rochester, and Hereford. On the opening of the Court, Sir Walter Phillimore read a statement of the Bishop of Lincoln, in which the Bishop says :—"While, in the interests of peace, and having regard to the difficulties which at this moment encumber the fuller and freer Synodical action of the Church, I feel it to be my duty to abstain from questioning the judgment of your grace, as my Metropolitan, by an application to the Civil Court for a prohibition, I desire to express my regret that it has been found necessary to adopt the mode of procedure, which, notwithstanding the evidence on which your grace's judgment is based, is, in my humble opinion, less obviously in accordance with the principles and methods of the primitive Church, and which later history would seem to teach us might be so used as to infringe on the proper liberties of the Episcopate. Moreover, I cannot but consider that the alternative method of procedure in your grace's Court—namely, the trial of a bishop by the Vicar-General as sole judge—would be a grave disturbance of ecclesiastical principles. So grave do I consider these dangers to be that, while I submit with full loyalty and devotion to your grace as my Metropolitan, I am constrained to add that I think it is my duty to reserve such rights as by the law of the Church may belong to me in common with other suffragans." Dr. Tristram, with the permission of the Archbishop, made several verbal amendments to the Articles, and asked that he might be allowed to insert the word "minister" after the word "bishop" in all the Articles in which the latter word appeared. His object was not to enter into a new charge, but to point with more precision to the nature of the charges they were prepared to make against the Bishop, and to make them conformable to the preface for the Ordering of Deacons. The Proctors for the defendant objected to the admission of the Articles on the following grounds :—First, there is no jurisdiction as alleged in the Articles, and especially in Article 16 ; secondly, the matters charged, seeing that they are charged as being done by the defendant as Bishop, are not offences against the laws, canons, and constitutions of the Church of the realm, and of the province of Canterbury. Sir Walter Phillimore, by permission of the Court, argued the point at great length on behalf of the Bishop of Lincoln. Sir Walter maintained that the proposed addition of new charges throughout the Articles which would be affected by the insertion of the words "Or minister," constituted a fatal variance with the citations. Every bishop had violated the rubrics with regard to dress. It was impossible, therefore, to suppose that the word "minister," when used in the prayer-book, was intended to include bishops, or to guide them in any way. But then said the learned counsel, they came to this point. How, if the rubric was not binding upon the bishop with regard to vestments, could it bind a bishop with regard to other acts. The prosecutors had, as a fact, made a curious blunder. They had charged the defendant with violating three canons of the reign of King James, when two of the said canons had been repealed many years ago. The only canon with which he was really bound to deal was canon 14 the other two not being in force. That there had been no violation of that canon had, he declared, been incontestably proved. Sir Walter (continuing) pointed out that although the Reformation had altered the status of a bishop, inasmuch as he was no longer the arbiter of ritual in his diocese, yet to make him subject to ecclesiastical censure for his own practice guided by the Prayer-book, would be an entirely new and unwarrantable departure. He argued that it had been customary for bishops to alter the services in their dioceses. He contended that, although a bishop had no right to direct a priest to depart from the rubric, he had a right in his own person so to depart from the rubric ; or, in other words, the rubric was not binding upon him. Leaving the canons and dealing with the statutes, Sir Walter Phillimore referred the Court to the Act of Elizabeth governing the form of Common Prayer, and proceeded to read the penalties provided for infringement of the form set out. He maintained in a very long and learned argument, that the word "ministers," as used in this Act and in the Act of Charles I., did not include bishops, and consequently the statutes which the plaintiffs relied upon to prove their case in no way assisted it. It could never have been contemplated, he contended, that a bishop should be tried on a charge like the present. If the charges were held to be proven by the Court, the Archbishop would have to pass sentence on all his predecessors. Sir Horace Davey, for the plaintiffs, then addressed the Court. He characterised the argument of Sir Walter Phillimore as a very bold and far reaching one, claiming, as it did, that so far as the Act of Uniformity was concerned, it did not bind the bishops, but only the lower clergy. He (Sir H. Davey) submitted that the statutes were clearly binding equally upon bishops as upon priests and deacons.

On Wednesday (24th ult.) the arguments on the plea raised by Sir Walter Phillimore were resumed and concluded. The Court then adjourned for some time, after which the Archbishop delivered judgment to the effect that the Court saw no reason to hold that when a bishop ministered in any office prescribed by the Prayer Book, he was not a minister bound to observe the rubrics. This overruled the objection, which was, however, supported by the Bishop of Salisbury. Sir W. Phillimore said that, under the circumstances, he would at once give in a negative issue, and declare his intention to hand in a responsive plea. He asked for an adjournment for a fortnight, and it was agreed that the plea should be filled on Aug. 6, and a day named after October for hearing the case on its merits.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

A blue-book compiled by Sir T. Crawford, K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, gives some interesting statistics as to the health and sanitary condition of the Army in the year 1887. The average strength of the white troops serving at home and abroad was 194,037. In this number the Malta Fencible Artillery, the two West India Regiments, the Gun Lascars at Ceylon and at Hong-Kong, all of which corps are recruited locally—are not included. Moreover, the number given above does not include commissioned officers. The admissions into hospital in this force were 191,104, which means more than 98 per cent., and the deaths were 1,732 ; and it is reckoned (detached men being taken into account) as a death-rate of 8·84 in the 1,000. Moreover, 1,989 were sent home from abroad as invalids ; 2,575 were discharged for sickness ; and 10,387 were constantly non-effective from the same cause. Of course the men stationed in the fourteen various places are affected by sickness and death in a different degree. Thus among the 101,114 men in the United Kingdom, there were 79,557 admissions to hospital, which is less than 80 per cent., and 529 deaths, which means a death-rate of rather more than 5 in the 1,000. In India, where there were 63,942 white troops, the admissions to hospital were 135 per cent., the deaths were not far off 15 in the 1,000 ; and there were 4,5?5 men constantly non-effective. In Egypt, again, the admissions to hospital, where there were 5,272 troops, were 10 per cent., and the death-rate was over 15 in the 1,000. The West Indies also are unhealthy, according to the return of sickness ; though only thirteen men died out of 1,121. Ceylon is even more unhealthy than India. The troops on board ship suffer greatly from sickness, but the mortality is very little greater than among the troops in the United Kingdom. It is clear, on comparing the year 1887 with the cumulative results of the whole decade lasting from 1877 to 1886, that the health of the army has improved very much, for during the latter period the admissions were more than 108 per cent. (10 per cent. more,) and the death-rate was nearly 12 in the 1,000—more than 3 per cent over that of 1887. A considerable number of tables are added to the book, showing the proportion of deaths and sickness among the troops of different arms in various places and at successive ages, and the diseases from which the patients suffered. The average strength of officers is returned as 3,870, and the number of attacks of illness among them was 1,195 (or nearly 31 per cent.,) and of deaths 17 (or 4·39 in the 1,000.) Much interesting information is also given as to the age and condition of men offering themselves for service and the reasons in case of their rejection. Very nearly half the rejections were for insufficient development, especially of the chest. It appears that army medical officers are much more stringent than civilian practitioners in their examination.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

The two large July gatherings held in London, by the Victoria Institute, writes a correspondent, are considered to have been of much importance. The President, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart., President of the Royal Society, took the chair at both, and on each occasion the members crowded the large hall engaged to the doors. At the first meeting, Professor Sayce's account of his examination of the library brought by Amenophis III. from Assyria to Egypt, 34 centuries ago, was given. The Lord Chancellor delivered an eloquent speech on the occasion, and M. Naville, the discoverer of Succoth-Pithom, Bubastis, and other places of great historical importance in Egypt, characterised the discovery described by Professor Sayce as one of the most important, and perhaps really the most important, of this century ; and the Victoria Institute's members were not slow in recognising the value of their fellow-member's work. At the second meeting, the members assembled to welcome M. Naville on his arrival in England after his discovery of the site of Bubastis, and his exploration thereof. The business of this meeting was commenced by the election, as members, of several who had applied to join the Institute as supporters, including His Excellency Count Bernstorff, and several Australian and American associates, after which M. Naville himself described his own discoveries at Bubastis, for the first time in England—his last visit to England having been previous to those discoveries. The Society of Arts having most kindly placed their apparatus at the disposal of the Victoria Institute, he showed, by lime-light, the photographs he had made on the spot.

M. Naville commenced by quoting the prophecy of Ezekiel against Egypt, because it contained the names of the leading buried cities, the recovery of the records of which he is so desirous to obtain ; and here we may be permitted to digress for a moment to call attention to the fact that the authoress of the last published work in regard to the East declares that this prophecy had not been fulfilled according to the prophet's words. Strange that the greatest and most successful Egyptian explorer of modern times should go to this very prophecy for light to enable him to find that which others had failed to discover ! Taking the last city named, he described how he found Pibeseth-Bubastis, how each day's excavating work brought him new relics, new inscriptions ; how he found Rameses II., in the 19th dynasty, had, as usual, blotted out the names of previous Pharaohs, and put his own name on everything, even on the statue of a Pharaoh of the 4th dynasty ; and how, by careful comparison, aided by the fact that Rameses II. had not been quite thorough in his appropriations, he had discovered which Pharaoh of the 4th dynasty the statue represented. He came to the conclusion that Bubastis was founded at least as early as in the reign of Cheops, between whom and Pepi, of whose influence there were traces, 500 years intervened, 800 years after there was a transformation of the city in the 12th dynasty ; in the 14th dynasty there was the invasion of the Hyksos or Shepherds, who, from the statues of great beauty found, and from other evidences, must have been a highly-cultivated people, who, he considered, must have come from Mesopotamia. Dr. Virchow considered that their monuments represented Turanians, and Professor Flower considered them to represent people of a Turanian or Mongoloid type, but that did not mean that the population itself was Turanian. Their worship and language was of a Semitic type, but the statues of their kings showed that they were not Semites. M. Naville added : "It was then what it is still now ; and I believe that the conquest of Egypt by the Hyksos is not unlike what would happen at the present day if the population of Mesopotamia overran the valley of the Nile ; you would have masses, in great majority of Semitic race, speaking a Semitic language, having a Semitic religion, and being under the command of Turks, who are not Semites but Turanians."

M. Naville, having referred to the head of a Hyksos King, which he had sent to the British Museum, added that he had found two statues of Apepi, the Pharaoh of Joseph, and inscriptions in regard to the Pharaoh of the Exodus, and many others of high interest. But it would be impossible to refer to the mine of interesting matter in this paper, and we can only congratulate the members of the Victoria Institute on possessing it: it is certainly worth the whole year's subscription to possess this one paper. M. Naville, in concluding, said: "I cannot dwell at great length here on the events of the Exodus, yet I should like to mention that the successive discoveries made in the Delta have had the result of making the sacred narrative more comprehensible in many points, and in one especially in showing that the distances were much shorter than was generally thought. I consider, for instance, it important to have established that Bubastis was a very large city, and a favourite resort of the king and his family. It is quite possible that, at the time when the events preceding the Exodus took place, the king was at Bubastis, not at Tanis, as we generally believed."

Sir George Stokes, Bart., having conveyed the thanks of the members to M. Naville, a short discussion took place, during which Captain Francis Petrie, the Honorary Secretary, pointed out that what Professor Sayce's paper had done as regards Assyrian and Babylonian history, M. Naville's had done as regards Egyptian history. They were papers advancing the practical work of the Institute in investigating philosophical and scientific questions, especially any questions used by those who unhappily sought to attack the Bible in the name of Science ; and both would appear in the Journal, which would be presented at the Institute's Rooms, 1a, Adelphi Terrace, to all members and associates who were now on the list, or who might apply to join after the 10th of July. The president, members, and associates then adjourned to the Museum, where refreshments were served.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

Wednesday (24th July) being prize-day at the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the prizes were distributed by Viscount Cross. A pleasing incident marked the distribution of prizes. General Sir Alexander Taylor announced that the Secretary of State for India had conferred upon Mr. E. G. Coutts the chief honour at the disposal of the Board—that of Fellow of Cooper's Hill. Mr. Coutts had obtained the highest number of marks for the past ten years. Lord Cross congratulated the college on having become self-supporting, and on having opened its doors to students other than those intending to go to India. He understood the War Office was anxious to secure some of the successful students, and this was an opening which ought to be made known to the world After referring to the immense scope and varriety of engineering enterprise in India, his lordship expressed his pleasure at the establishment of the forestry branch of study at Cooper's Hill. That was a subject in which the English people were greatly behind France and Germany. It was stated that fifteen students who have completed their terms this year have obtained appointments in the Indian Public Works, and ten others are to be appointed to the Indian Forest Department. Sir Archibald Alison and the principal of the College, General Sir Alexander Taylor, also spoke to the students and the meeting.

The drawings and work exhibited alike, engineering, surveying, mechanical, architectural, and freehand forestry drawings, were all beyond the usual merit of good students.

The chief prizemen were :—For Third-year Students—Argyll Scholarship in Natural Sciences, A. T. Craven ; Scholar in Applied Mechanics, F. E. Bull, his competitor, E. G. Coutts, being ineligible by reason of having gained another scholarship, namely, the Fellowes Scholarship. For Second-year Students—Foundation Scholarship, A. R. Walsh ; Scholar in Applied Mechanics, H. N. Reed ; Chesney Scholar in Mathematics, W. E. G. Belcher ; the President's Scholarship in Forestry, A. P. Grenfell. First-year Students—Foundation Scholar, G. Richards. The prizemen amongst the third-year students were—R. F. Knox, F. D. Outram, E. G. Coutts, F. G. R. Dawson, W. H. Mills. Second-year students—H. R. S. Christie, A. R. Walsh, C. P. Walsh, J. V. Griffin, W. G. Barnett, J. de Segrais, A. P. Grenfell, and A. M. Caccia. General Courtney and other professors were present, and amongst the numerous visitors were General Napier and Sir J. D. Hooker.

A correspondent states upon authority that Sir Edward Watkin purchased Snowdon in the interest of his son and daughter. He has offered a site on the summit of the range to the Royal Observatory, for the erection of one of their branch institutions. It is also his intention to improve the roads and approaches thereto, so that the public, whose privilege of ascending Snowdon will be retained, may do so under circumstances far more favourable than hitherto.

The story that Mr. Philip Burne Jones is going to paint "Mr. George Lewis in his dingy office in Ely-place, his table covered with letters and invitations, telegrams, cigar boxes, and photographs, with all the other surroundings which first meet the eye of those who go to seek the lawyer's advice concerning some delicate matter," suggests other possibilities. If we are all to be painted in our workshops, what an interesting series of real-life pictures the Academy of the future will contain !

CLUB RAID IN THE CITY.

At the Guildhall Police-court, on the 26th ult., before Mr. Alderman Renas, 69 men were charged, under the Common Gaming Act, with keeping, aiding, and abetting a gambling house, viz., the Bedford Club, 37, Charterhouse-street, upon which a raid was made last night by Superintendent Forster and a force of City Police. Mr. Crawford prosecuted ; and Mr. Sydney defended three of the defendants—John Bertenshaw, aged 32 (the manager) ; William Howe, aged 27 (the billiard-marker) ; and Hampshire (doorkeeper). Mr. Basset Hopkins represented Henry Richardson, aged 22 ; Charles Deedy, aged 32 ; and Samuel Marks, 49. Joseph Henschell, 32, of 119, Long-acre, agent ; George Weatherley, 35, of Ivydene, Chesterfield House Ealing ; Frederick Haye, 35, of 318, Goswell-road, butcher ; and Arthur Childs, 27, of 42, Ginnisson-street, Lambeth, corn agent, were not defended.

Mr. Crawford said the proceedings were instituted in consequence of really serious complaints which had reached the police from time to time to the effect that the premises known as the Bedford Club had been carried on as a common gaming house. Last night the fears of the police were fully realised, for they found no fewer than 65 persons crowding around a baccarat table, and so intent were they on the game that the entry of the police was absolutely unnoticed. He could hardly pay the compliment to the palace to call it a mere gaming club —it was a place which might more aptly be described in language which was not altogether elegant. Undoubtedly for some time past gambling to an enormous amount had been carried on in the club. There seemed to be none of the social attributes of a club evident, and the whole of the people were found in the card-playing room, except the barmaid and her assistant. With regard to the principal delinquents, they were liable to a fine of £500, or in default twelve months' imprisonment. Bertenshaw had accepted all responsibility, but that was no answer for the others. There was the usual bank held, which it was the practice to put up to auction, and there were also croupiers. Upon those present something like £2,000 was found, one individual possessing about £300. The magistrate could well understand that this was not an ordinary case, but fortunately they were unusual in the city, where it had been hoped such gambling was extinct. No doubt Richardson was the banker, for before him was found a pile of money. Charles Deedy, aged 32, and Felix Saunders, aged 47, were the croupiers. Since certain recent raids those at these sort of clubs now found it far better to have tape on the baize tables instead of chalk lines, it being much easier to put away in the case of a raid. He would tender some evidence, and then ask for an adjournment.

Robert Sagar, detective-sergeant of the city police, deposed to going to the club at 9-20 last night. He found the door closed, but as they crossed Charterhouse-street some one rang the bell at the door. Hampshire answered the ring and was at once arrested. Witness proceeded upstairs with another officer. They went into the room on the first floor back, and saw a number of people there. Richardson sat behind a green baize table with money in front of him He could not say what was the position of Deedy and Saunders. Everyone was crowding around the table, on which were cards. The witness said, "We are police-officers ; you must all consider yourselves in custody ; the premises are surrounded by police." Bertenshaw then came forward, and said he was the proprietor and gave his name, stating that he was responsible. At that time a large number of police entered, and all present were arrested. He searched Bertenshaw and found upon him 14 £5 Bank of England notes, two £10 notes, Post Office orders for £6 0s. 9d., three postal orders for £1 each, a cheque for £2, and others for £2 10s., £2, £6, and £10, an I.O.U. for £49 10s., and £34 in gold, and silver £4 15s. 9d. From the bar there was £7 2s. 4d., and the barmaid handed him two diamond bracelets, a gold watch, some 10-franc pieces, &c. The money on the table was lost in a general scramble by those sitting around it.

Detective Davidson gave corroborative evidence. When he entered and saw the people sitting at the table they took no notice of him, not even when he said, "You are all in custody," nor until he snatched the cards. Then a great commotion ensued.

Frederick Downes, another detective, stated that behind the bank was a card containing the following :—"Notice.—No gambling or game of chance will be allowed in this club.—By order of the committee. J. A. Curtler, secretary." He found 70 packs of cards and many racing slips.

A remand was then granted, Bertenshaw's bail being fixed at £500, and the others in smaller sums.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, July 19.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col R Thompson (late Madras), upon completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed upon the Indian supernumerary list ; Maj J T Wright retires upon retired pay ; Capt E J Dewing to be Maj, vice G R Walker, deceased ; Lieut H Huleatt to be Capt, vice E J Dewing.

School of Military Engineering—Capt S R Rice, R E, to be Adjt of the Submarine Mining Batt, vice Capt C V Wingfield-Stratford, RE, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Half-pay—The following Majs, from the Royal Engineers to be Light-Cols :—R A Sargeaunt, L F Boileau.

War Office, July 3.

14th Hussars—Sec J A Rowley resigns his commission.

20th Hussars—Capt N Legge to be Adjt, vice Capt W D Whatman, who has resigned that appointment.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)—Capt A F Maitland retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut E A Bramhall has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The King's own Scottish Borderers—Capt C T P Keene, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—Capt T W C Leathem has been seconded for service as an Adjt of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Sup Lieut E Bell, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice T Y Seddon seconded.

The King Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut C Ashburnham to be Adjt, vice Lieut W H Kennedy, who has resigned the appointment ; Sec Lieut W G A Orde-Powlett, from the East Yorkshire Regt, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut J E B Martin, seconded.

Col H C Chermside, CB, RE, Her Majesty's Consul at Erzeroum, has been appointed Military Attache at Constantinople, vice Lt-Col H Trotter, CB, RE.

Lt-Col J C D'U Murray, RA, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Limerick.

By direction of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, a small permanent committee, composed as under, has been formed for the consideration of articles of supply and transport equipment :—President—Assistant-Adjutant-General, Army Service Corps, Woolwich ; Members—Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, B Branch, Aldershot ; Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, Aldershot ; and the Inspector, Army Service Corps, Alderehot, secretary. The committee will meet from time to time on the application of the president, under the orders of the Lieut.-General commanding the division, through whom, also, the reports will be sent, such reports being submitted through the Assistant-Adjutant-General (B Branch).

Captain J R P Gordon, 15th Hussars, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, vice Major J B Symes-Bullen.

Capt S L Cotton, 1st Liverpool Regt, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd and 4th Battalions, vice Capt A C G Banning, whose period of service expires on Aug 6.

Capt F Geldard, 1st North Stafford Regt, had been appointed Adjutant to the 4th South Stafford Regiment, vice Capt C G Way, retired.

The 1st Black Watch, 2nd Essex Regt, 1st Royal Berkshire, and 1st Shropshire, LI, have all been reported by Reuter to be under orders for removal from Malta to Egypt. The only regiments which proceed there are the 1st Yorkshire at Cyprus, and the 1st Dorsetshire at Malta. The Yorkshire is relieved in Cyprus by the Essex, from Malta. The other corps, for the present at least, "stand fast."

The next competitive examination of Militia subalterns for commissions in the army will be held on Sept. 11 and 12, the medical inspection taking place on Sept 10.

According to the London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury*, the Irish party intend to ask the House of Commons to appoint a committee to investigate the origin and history of the forged letters. Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are determined that this question shall be cleared up. They may have to wait before they are able to thoroughly unravel the conspiracy of which Pigott was the instrument, but they will not let the matter rest till it has been thoroughly exposed. If the present House of Commons refuses them a committee, the demand will be repeated, and probably with success in the next Parliament.